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MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT COMMITTEE REPORT

Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar's Speech

"MAJORITY OF MEMBERS HAD ALREADY ...

to the commission which may be appointed, so as to enable them to vary the rates in various estates accordin... the loyalty of the Zamindars, to the party in power as it was stated to have been fixed in ancient times. If this is the principle in the report of the majority, which we are asked to endorse, I am sorry I cannot give my support to such a principle.

Preconceived Notions

Sir. Hon. The Prime Minister asked us not to impute motives. True I don't for a moment attribute any ... body in ... wish to re... ...m th... ...

may formulate definite legislation on the basis of the findings of the tribunal. It should not be difficult for the Government to place on the Statute-Book this land reform law within as short a time as possible. Sir, if this p...l of mine is accepted it w... save the Government enormous delay aad litigation in ... the validity of the legislation is to be passed in the present form.

I entirely agree with the ob...ation of my Hon'ble fr... Mr. Narayanaswami ... regard to agra... ...s. I hope the ... will state what ... with regard to

MADRAS ...

MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

WORK STARTED BY LATE RAJAH OF PANAGAL SUPPLEMENTED

INTRODUCTION OF "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE" AFTER RECEIPT OF GANDHIJI'S TELEGRAM

Government Which Believes In Compulsion In Regard To Other Matters Vaccillates In Regard To Vaccination

RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIAR'S SPEECH

...llowing is the text of ...h made by Rao Baha... Samiappa Mudaliar. ...e Opposition, in the ...slative Council, on ...alth Bill:—

...ratulate the Hon. ...r Public Health ... forward this ... This is the ...dia. I am ... start- ... Raja ...ing

the features of this bill. I don't see any necessity for retention of sub clause (c) of clause 4 (1) especially after the statement of the Hon. the Prime Minister in the other house, which unequivocally declared that the Health Board has no power and their resolutions are only advisory. Is it with a view to have the views of the opposite point also? If that is so, I fear that the wording of that clause should be changed. Instances are not wanting that whenever the ...ader of the House tried to ...irly with the opposition, ...his party rebelled ...bey him. Again ... have been to ...re imputed ...eader by ...

...PS AND CHOPS

(BY A TINNEVELIAN)

...-coloured flag in Red, ...n and white with Charka ...ped or imprinted on it—...anded, green-eyed and ...e-livered! bloody, jealosies ...cowardly! What a happy ...hoice!

o°o

Tri-coloured flag and tri-coloured badge—the former to wave on the tops of Board Schools or Board school trees and the latter to adorn the front of urchins, boys and girls, attending them; masters and mistresses to wear charka made of Khadar caps, cloths and clothes. On the 26 January, the Independence Day was enforced by the District Board President Tinnevelly, a veritable avator of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. R. in the extreme South, a merchant's son and Vakil. His office is hotly contested by Mr. Roche-Victoria. Both are Congressmen. The Congress Committee's machinations were fully exposed and published in the dailies. Is this the present display of nationalism in Board schools a ruse to gratify the Congress demi-gods and come out triumphant in the contest? The Board presents the flag, the children buy badges, the masters and mistresses grumble and ask, "Who is to pay for khadar cloths and Gandhi caps, as they cannot afford to pay dear for coarse stuffs unfit for decent wear." True, these men and women are poorly paid and live on short commons with their meagre income, and to compel them to purchase Indian worsteds is most uncharitable and inhuman. The Tinnevelly Nationalist may make assurance doubly sure of nationalism in villages out of his enormous parental gains in Colombo markets, which enabled him to live in palatial home.

o°o

2. The Independence Day circular to all Board Primary schools with the signature of this avator is in these terms. 1. Whether the Government condescends to grant holiday or not the 26th January must be observed (celebrated) in all schools as the Independence day in the manner described hereunder. 3. All children must sing vande mataram when hoisting the tri-coloured flag. 4. Masters, mistresses and urchins all must wear khadar cloth the Gandhi cap and the tri-coloured badge on their shirts. 2. The tri-coloured national flag must be planted in all schools. The flags, early morning on that day may be had from the Dt. Board on application.

5. The heads of schools must report to the Dt' Board office as to the number required of caps and badges, caps costing from 3 to 4 annas and the badges from 3 to ...pies each. They will be supplied to them by the office on payment. Freedom ...heyday freedom! No ind... dence to human being... miniature displa... cious autocracy, ... Democracy !! ... dar as Co...

Ghandhi Cap are worn there by teachers and pupils if the national song is sung there, if there be unity and amity among the staff, if the school premises are kept neat and clean with flowers pots and beds out of their slender purse and not at the Boards cost etc., holding out a promise of encouragement to the masters and mistresses who popularize the national song within the four walls of the schoolhouses that they will be held in high esteem (preferred for promotion and increase of Salary ?). So let the aspirants to Board Schools-Services in Tinnevelly beware and see that they carry out these instructions to the letter, whether they have capacity to teach well or ill. Most of the seminaries are anxious to know what has become of Mr. Roche Victoria's petition or Memorial to the Congress Government and the Wardha High Command!

o°o

Independence Day ? Declared by whom ? India is still under the British Rule! The British Governor is still here. He is the Government. He is not drawn out bag and baggage. The Union Jack waves still on Fort St George. Independence is still Nehru's dream. It is not achieved. It is asked as to why so much fuss there is when the ministry is bowing, salaming British Imperialism in the Proclamation Parade? When the dawn of Freedom is eclipsed on the horizon, when the horizon of Independence receded farther and farther with the clamour for racial and linguistic autonomies with the storm in the teapot? Is the Tamasha held to delude the masses, the mobile vulgus, with the will-o'-the whisp of Independence as if gained by the Brahmin party in the Congress while the Indian National Congress, that noble institution, is already almost defunct and no Mahatma is offering h... self to preside over the Ar... Vanity Fair to be held at ... puri in the coming F... season?

o°o

Japan and Turkey are ... lessons to India. Both ... shown the Indian, self-r... and courage based on th... cation of reason and ... and while the former ... ed the West in her ... mechanisation and ... sation, reserving ... and spirituality in ... influence of the W... has overthrow... formalism wi... royal reaso... life. Li... brute ... and ... p...

makes the whole world kin'. Love, not arrogance can knit the Hindus and Muslims together. When these two races forget their separating tendencies, United India will evolve and no power on Earth can shake her or dominate. In brief, this can be accomplished only when the Aryan gives place to the Dravidian or is subdued by the latter. No other proof is needed for it than the Dyarchy worked in peace and profitably despite its various and varied handicaps, by the cool Dravidian statesmen for over a decade and a half while the East Aryan provincial rule has, within eighteen months split up the peoples and widened the gulf between them and made union impossible.

o°o

The Native States aim at Responsible Government. In other words, the Maharajah's absolute power must be lim...ed so that he can do no wro... ...he people in the State are to ...very loyal and obedient ... their Rulers, and the State Congress sprang up owing to the high-handedness of the Dewans who have failed to deal even-h...led justice to all communi... ...he States have already ... British India in ... tion of Assembl... as advisory bod... popular elec... votes. They ... ing the po... and incre... respons... repr... c... t... i... St... ma... repres... tyrants... nished... thoug... freed... recog... and ... han... vic... W...

Will Mussolini Share The Plunder?

The Munich Pact legalised gangster rule in Europe. By giving way to the demands of Hitler on Czecho Slovakia, England and France established a precedent which could at any time be applied to them. In fact, in making his demands on France, Mussolini says he does so in accordance with the "spirit" of the Munich Pact.

Thus far Germany has been the main beneficiary of these hold-ups—and Mussolini evidently feels that it is better to take what he wants now, if it can be arranged, than to rely on a division of the spoils later ... Charles Benedict in ... ...ine of the Wall Street".

Il Duce realises that to expect territory even in accordance with the most sacred promises of Hitler—if and when Germany realises her ambition as master of Europe—would be a grand delusion. To get anything worth-while out of this partnership he must turn the Rome-Berlin axis to practical account before Germany no longer has need of ... ...anted several ... territory ...ll known; ...by his

statements favouring the Italians and attacking the French for permitting the anti-Italian demonstrations in Tunis and Corsica. I doubt whether Mussolini will be appeased by this left-handed kind of support! However, as matters stand now, Hitler is in control of the situation with Mussolini merely playing second fiddle and depended on Germany for "place."

There is considerable evidence that the Germans are not very well pleased with the turn of events in Italy—coming at a time when they are meeting obstacles in Poland and Hungry, and on top of the Nazi purge in Rumania.

However, the intrigue in Europe is of such a devious character that it may well be that the Italian demands represent merely a form of jointblackmail to win drastic concessions from a greatly weakened France regarding Soviet Russia, on the one hand, and Spain on the other.

That German and Italian plans include a division of France between them is well-known. However, having won their victories by a series of diplomatic coups—wi... only threats of militar... can expect proc... line to be... Mussolini...

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(118)

H. H. The Maharaja Of Bikaner

AT EDAPALAYAM SHOOTING CAMP

(From a Correspondent)

...ustice

...DNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1939.

"IN ALLIANCE WITH THE BRITISH GOVT."

FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER the Congress Party accepted office and began to work the Constitution imposed by the British Parliament on India, Gandhiji, the 'de facto' leader of the Congress, has publicly declared that the Congress is co-operating with the British Government and practically made a pact with them. In an article in the "Harijan" of February 4, on the situation in Rajkot, Gandhiji says:

> "It is insufferable that the Congress, which is today in alliance with the British Government, should be treated as an enemy and an outsider in the States which are vassals of the British."

Gandhiji's grievance seems to be that though the Congress "is today in alliance with the British Government" it is still treated as their "enemy" in some States. When did the Congress enter into an alliance with the British Government, and what was the attitude of the Congress, before the last general elections, towards the British Government? These are inconvenient and embarrasing questions. It may be recalled that the Congress Election Manifesto unambiguously declared that

> "the purpose of sending Congressmen to the legislatures under the new Act is not to co-operate in any way with the Act but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of rejection of the Act, and to resist British Imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people."

That this policy of "resi... ing British Imperi... was not merel... honesty, the... but was ... dynami... Con...

adheres to its general and basic policy of non-co-operation with the apparatus of British Imperialism."

At the same meeting, the Working Committee placed a ban on Congressmen attending any ceremonial, official, or social functions "calculated to enhance the power or prestige of British Imperialism in India." The All-India Congress Committee which met on March 18, 1937, "impressed" on Congress members of the legislatures that they must carry out "the fundamental Congress policy of combating the new Constitution and seeking to end it," and stated that "that policy must inevitably lead to deadlocks with the British Government and bring out still further the inherent antagonism between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism." Though this has been the declared policy of the Congress, the practice has been quite otherwise. Far from resisting British Imperialism, the Congress has allied itself with it with a vengeance as it were. And now Gandhiji has himself acknowledged that "the Congress is to-day in alliance with the British Government" and therefore is not their "enemy." He has stated the position in simple, true and plain words. Whatever may be the differences of opinion on political matters between Gandhiji and those who do not follow him, there is a consensus of opinion that he is a worshipper of Truth. He has now stated the truth in an unmistakable manner, and that truth is that Congressmen are the allies of Bri... Imperialism. There ca... no greater censure of the honesty of Congressmen... this, viz., that they, th... mies of British Imper... have become its allies.

———:(o):———

INDIANISATI...

THE APPOINT... European Civili... as the Gover... Agent in ... revealed... recom... gres... M...

that the rights of Indians can best be protected if a European was appointed as Agent! Who knows, the time may shortly come when Congressmen may do Satyagraha at the feet of departing European bureaucrats and request them to stay in India to look after the welfare of Indians?

———:(o):———

"E. V. R."

MR. E. V. RAMASWAMI Naicker, Leader of the Justice Party, was "temporarily released" on Saturday last on account of his ill-health, and admitted into the Madras General Hospital for treatment. On that day, it would seem that he had to sign a bond for the temporary release, stating that after he was discharged from the Hospital, he would re...rt himself immediately a... the Penitentiary. The... no police guard for ... Hospital tha... the next ... was cancel... were posted ... Why? D... ment feel... would... Congre...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

———:(o):———

OLYMPIC ORGANIZATIONS AND CYCLING EVENTS

Janki Dass's Suggestions

(To The Editor of "Justice")

Sir,—In spite of the repeated requests of Mr. Janki Dass, the Joint Secretary and Treasuror of the National Cyclists' Federation of India, that no cycling event should be conducted without the rules of the game, the Olympic Associations all over India, go on holding cycling competitions without any rule whatsoever.

Mr. Janki Dass recently warned the various olympic authorities that in case the Indian cyclists are not bound by cycling rules in competitions they are apt to get used to the type of Cycling which is never practised at any International contest. Such carelessness on the part of the "fathers of Indian sports" will definitely deteriorate Indian Cycling rather than improve it.

It is no exa...eration to say ... the greatest ...g in the ... in the ...lly and ...ss had ... Mile ...nd

A DISTURBED CONGRESS MEETING

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Feb. 8.

The city Congressmen held a meeting on Sunday last (5-2-39) at the High Court Beach, to express their disapproval of the language used by "Dhinamani" against Mr. Subhas Chanda Bose, Congress President.

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. T. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, was largely attended. Loud speaking equipment was installed.

There was elaborate police "Bandobust."

The meeting came to an abrupt termination as a consequence of Mr. Shafee Mahamed getting on the platform to speak without the permission of the chairman.

As and when, he got up to speak, he was greeted with shouts of "Shafee Mohamed, get down."

Shouts of "Long live E. V. R. Periyar" rent the air, when Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan withdrew his remarks of ...usive nature he made ... thalai" which ... by the audi... tion, mov... meeting... on his ... dentsh... Th...

"Disease" In Educational Institutions

ABSENCE OF DISCIPLINE

Presidential Address At Hyderab... Conference

Hyderabad-Deccan, 3rd Feb. 1939.

"I would like to say a wo... on the subject of discipline. The absence of discipline in ...ucational institutions all ove... India is a grave symptom of a ...isease which threatens to para...se our people. I advisedly ...ll it a 'disease' because in n...ealthful and vigorous ...ation does the absence of discip... find a...y place. Nor can any lofty ... be attained or high ambiti... realised without it. Hist... tells us that no undiscip... nation has ever achieved ...ything great," observed Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, the Education Member, and President of the Second Annual Conference of the All-Hyderabad Teachers' Association, which opened this morning in the Government City College, in the course of his presidential address, before a large gathering of officers of the Education Department and teachers from ... Districts.

... Pr...

USE
40, YEARS OLD
&
21, MEDALS
FAME

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SCENTED STICKS
IN
CARD BOARD BOXES
ANNAS 1, 2 & 4 PER BOX
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& DRIVES MOSQUITOES.)
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10 CHIN[illegible]AR ROAD, MADRAS
AGENTS WANTED

(120)

MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH BILL

(Continued from page 1)

conscience. I do not know what happened between their first stand and their next step in obliging a member of the party in power who moved an amendment in the Lower House I happened to read, Sir, a telegram that appeared in [...] "Madras Mail" dated [...] Gandhi [...]

Anti-Hindi Picketing

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Madras, Feb. 6.

Thirty one volunteers including five ladies and one child headed by Mr. Kannan, picketed the Hindu Theological High School to-day, in batches. They were arrested and fined before His Honour Mr. L. Venkataram Iyer, in the George Town Police Court. Twenty eight volunteers were convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each and to a fine of Rs. 15 in default 6 weeks imprisonment the sentences to be R. I. in case of men and S. I. in the case ladies. The other volunteers being juveniles, were sent to Juvenile court for trial.

On 7th inst. seven persons were arrested on a charge of picketing the Hindu Theological High School and were friend before Mr. L. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, second Presidency Magistrate, George Town. Five volunteers were sentenced to 6 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 15 in default to further imprisonment for six weeks. The other two were ordered to be tried by the Juvenile Court.

[...] CITY HEALTH [...]PAGANDA

[...]res And

How Ex-Kaiser Spends His Days In Exile

In the slender telephone directory of Doorn, the little Dutch village on the main road between Utrecht and German frontier, is an entry.

"F. W. V. A. von Hohenzollern, 8 Langbrockerwig, Doorn." It is the description of himself, given by Wilhelm II., former Kaiser of Germany and King of Prussia, who is 80 this month.

He describes himself in this bourgeois manner because he wishes to avoid misunderstandings with the Dutch authorities by claiming any position other than that he holds as a resident in Holland.

But should, as some people think not unlikely, his grands[on] Prince Louis Ferdinand, be called to the throne while Wilhelm himself is still alive, the ex-Kaiser will expect him to hold that position as his deputy or regent.

Wilhelm is still head of the House Of Hohenzollern, and as such exercises an autocratic authority over all its branches exercised by few other heads of families.

But, on t[...] far rem[...] rattling[...] strolls[...] stre[...] o[...]

MR. C. N. ANNADURAI HONOURED

Congratulatory Address Presented

SEVEN WELLS RESIDENTS' TRIBUTE

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Feb. 8.

A public meeting was held on Saturday the 4th instant at 6 p. m. at Nattu Pilliar Koil, George Town, Madras when there was a large gathering of more than three thousand people. On that occasion, an address of congratulation was presented to Mr. C. N. Annadurai, M.A., who was recently released after serving a period of imprisonment in connection with the Anti-Hindi agitation.

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy Muda[li]ar, a prominent resident of the [loca]lity, presided. Mr. Rathna [...]hy then presented the [...] Mr. Annadurai on be[half of the re]sidents of the Seven [...]

[...] D. Nayagam, [...] Pandit Thiru[...]m, M. Natesam, [...] Mrs. Parvati [...] Dharmambal [...]he good [...]reat [...]ana[...] Mr. [...]ery [...] address [...]him that [...]said that [...]ained a [...]ongress [...]propos[...]asam[...]nated

LAWS OF WAR

For thousands of years man has insisted on waging war, treating it as a game played according to rules that mitigate human suffering, writes P. W. Wilson in the 'New York Times.

Livy, the Latin historian, declaring that "the same laws hold good for peace as for war," recognised laws of war. But Cicero contended that in war laws are silent.

From 1618 to 1648 Germany was ravaged by the Thirty Years War. Out of the period of famine and desperation arose a Dutch scholar, Hugo Grotius, who wrote the basic treatise on the laws of war.

These laws have been elaborated and amended at the following conferences: Paris, 1856; Geneva, 1864 and 1868; St. Petersburg, 1868; The Hague, 1899; Washington, 1921, and at later discussions by the League.

As applicable to the present, these laws include:

Declaration of War.—In 1907 the Second Hague Conference agreed that hostilities "must not commence without previous and explicit warning in the form either of a reasoned declaration of war or an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war." The Covenant of the League of Nations—indeed, the entire structure of diplomacy, including treaties of every kind—indeed, the entire structure of diplomacy, including treaties of every kind—is based on the principle that war begins on a date and can be brought to an end on a date.

Prisoners of War.—Traditionally a captured enemy was a slave to be exchanged, ransomed or held in servitude. In 1874 the Brussels Conference defined what; in rough-and-ready phrase, may be called the right to surrender. There was prepared a code of human treatment for prisoners for war, which later was adopted and amended by The Hague Conferences. In 1874 the Brussels [Co]nference defined what in [rou]gh-and-ready phrase, may [be c]alled the right to surrender. [Ther]e was prepared a code of [huma]n treatment for prisoners [for wa]r, which later was adopt[ed an]d amended by the Hague [Conf]erences.

[...]ded.—In 1864 and 1868, [...]ces at Geneva formulat[...]r mitigating the terri[...]s of wounded. Hos[...]d ambulances must [...]d cross on a white [...] so identified, are [...]

[...]ld War offen[...] Cross were [...] In Spain [...]f the [...]ble.

India condemn[...] poison in war. U[...]lised nations ob[...] restraint.

In 1922 the Wash[ington Con]ference prohibited [...] war of asphyxiating, [...] or other gas, and all a[...] liquids, materials or [...] A protocol to the abo[...] and including bacteri[...] methods of warfare wa[s signed] at Geneva in 1925 and ha[s been] ratified by forty-one coun[tries] including Italy (April 1928).

A CAR THAT COST A MILLION POUNDS

How much do you suppose a normal £250 car model costs the firm that makes it to produce, asks Lawson Carr in 'Everybody's Weekly.' Anything up to a million pounds.

Come with me first into the department in the factory that may be labelled Intelligence Dept. or Pre-Information Dept. but which is in straightforward language the espionage department. A report gets round that a rival firm is making queer experiments with a carburettor. Little bits of information come seeping in until finally the spy department makes a report to its head, who calls a board meeting.

The board examines the information like Scotland Yard's "Big Five." At last they sum up: "The other side are planning a new 10-h.p. car, and the price will be around £180. We can't afford to fall behind. We'll make ours for £150" At once the designing department is ordered to design a car for £150.

One of the strangest things about cars is that in most cases, once the price is fixed, the design department knows exactly how much the car will weigh. Cars, in fact, are sold like sugar at so much per pound. In the designing department, then, they calculate the weight of the new car and decide from that how big it will be. Anything which will reduce weight without lessening strength is a boon, because it enables the size to be increased.

Finally the designers plan out half a dozen different designs—and this is where the genius of the head of the firm comes in. One design is a little bigger than [the] others, say, but it has i[mitation] leather upholstery, and th[e] engine is not quite so stur[dy]. Which will the public prefer? He has to judge—and if his judgment is wrong, a very great deal of money and effort will have been wasted.

Having made his choice, however, the manufacturer orders the works to make half a dozen models of the new car. They are made by hand in the [gre]at secrecy. Then to mis[...] spies of other firms, [...]disguised in every [...]ated with mud [...] bent, the [...]lly the [...]tran[...]

...Enquiry ...Report presented to ...vernment by the Madras ...andholders' Association :—

The Madras Landholders' Association views with grave concern the report submitted by the Parliamentary Committee set up to enquire into the conditions prevailing in Zamindary and other Proprietary areas. The various conclusions the majority of the Committee has reached and the recommendations based on such conclusions are highly objectionable, and are calculated to destroy the landholders as a class. The report seeks to deprive the ...olders without compensation of their legitimate rights ...property solemnly guaranteed to them by the State at the time of the Permanent Settlement in 1802. These rights and privileges have received recognition and affirmation, throughout the period of 136 years following the settlement, of eminent Judges of the High Court and the Privy Council and of well-known jurists and administrators. The Association is grateful to the Zamindar of Mirzapuram who has in his elaborate minute of dissent clearly exposed the fallacious arguments and unsound legal premises on which the majority of the Committee have seen fit to base their report and recommendations. Whilst adopting the minute, the Association would like to add the following note on the more important of the questions considered in the Report.

1. The questionnaire which was circulated by the Parliamentary Committee sets out the several points arising for determination. It would, therefore, be convenient to begin with the conclusions and recommendations of the Majority Report in the order in which those points are formulated in the questionnaire.

The Zamindar Is The Proprietor Of The Soil.

2. The first and most important question is undoubtedly the question of rent. In dealing with this, the Majority Report first addresses itself to the proprietorship of the soil and comes to the conclusion that the ryot is the proprietor of the soil. This conclusion is opposed to the several declarations made by the Government at or about the time of the Permanent Settlement and to the language of the several Regulations which were passed in 1802.

Quotations From Well-known Writers

3. Grant, in his political survey of Northern Circars, emphatically states that the proprietary right of the soil is vested solely in the sovereign ruler and that the Government is a well-known territorial proprietor. According to Sir Henry Maine, the British Administrators of the closing decades of the 18th century and of ...the ope... were fully ... State is the ... of the soil a... to him, large... the prevaili... practice under ... dan rule from wh... ly took over th... tion. Passages ... effect are quoted i... dar of Mirzapuram's ... dissent on pages 372 ...

State Papers

4. On the assumption ... the State is the ultimate ... prietor of the soil, the e... British administrators proceed... to effect the Permanent Settle... ment of Zamindaries. In the Instructions issued by the Government on 4th September 1799 to the Board of Revenue to prepare materials for framing the Permanent Settlement, it was stated that the Government intended to constitute the Zamindary proprietors of their respective estates and that even in respect of haveli lands the proprietorship of the soil was vested immediately in the Government and that they intended where it may be practicable to dispose of or otherwise transfer the proprietary right in all such lands to native landholders. It is unnecessary to refer to the other portions of the Instructions which were issued to the Collectors just before the Permanent Settlement used almost exactly the same language and it is impossible to mistake their effect except if it is sought to get over their obvious and unmistakable meaning by the theory put forward by the Majority Report that the expression 'proprietor of the soil' is used in the "Indian" or the "Oriental" sense whatever that may mean.

Regulations of 1802

5. As regards the Regulations of 1802 it is enough to give only two quotations. The Preamble to Regulation XXXI of 1802 states that the "ruling power of the provinces now subject to the Government of Fort St. George has in conformity with the ancient usages of the country reserved to itself and has exercised the actual proprietorship of lands of every description." The Preamble to Regulation XXV of 1802 refers to this Resolution of the Government "to grant to Zamindars and to other landholders, their heirs and successors a permanent property in their land for all time to come." While section 2 of that Regulation provided that "in conformity to these principles assessment shall be fixed on all lands liable to pay revenue to Government and in consequence of such assessment the proprietary right of the soil shall become vested in the Zamindars or other proprietors of their lands and in their heirs and lawful successors for ever." It may ... stated without fear of con... diction that the idea of G...ent was to trans...

...soil in the la... not owned by ... not be granted b... that fact gave ... contrary assump... soil was vested in ... drew their land re... the soil generally in the ... of a share in the produce of th... soil which was not a fixed and invariable share but depended on the will of the rulers." In 57 Madras 443 again the Privy Council dealt with this question of proprietorship of the soil in the following manner: "Referring to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal which was closely similar to and which formed the model for the later Permanent Settlement in Madras their Lordships stated in their judgment in the above case that it appeared to them to be beyond controversy that whatever doubts be entertained as to whether before the English occupation the Zamindars had any proprietary interest in the land comprised within their respective districts, the settlement itself recognises and proceeds on the footing that they are the actual proprietors of the land for which they undertook to pay the Government revenues. The statement is expressly made that the Zamindars, the independent Talukdars and other landholders are the actual proprietors of the soil."

Zamindars Not Mere Assignees Of Land Revenue

7. The statement in the Majority Report that the Zamindars are only renters or assignees of land revenue from the Government runs counter to the quotations already made and never received acceptance by any court of law. On the other hand in an elaborate judgment Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair pointed out in 37 Madras 322 how most of the Zamindars of this Presidency were, prior to the Permanent Settlement, either ruling princes having all the previleges of a Sovereign or Chieftains holding under such rulers and exercising the delegated ... of those rulers. Mr. ... ...karan Nair suppo... ...usions by ... from ... from ... Court ... He ... object ...nanent ... even ... whom

...t and the... ...aration of t... ...of ...and which subsequently fo... the basis of the Madras Est... Land Act of 1908, the Mad... High Court defined the right ... the ryot as nothing more than a customary right of occupancy which would enable the ryot to continue in occupation of his holding indefinitely so long as he paid the rent which is lawfully due in respect of it. The Privy Council in 47 Madras 337 defined kudivaram as a right of occupancy or "a species of tenant right". The Zamindars are prepared to accept as corect the definition of kudivaram right as given in 20 Madras 299, 23 Madras 318 and 47 Madras 377. The Madras Estates Land Act itself defines with sufficient particularly the rights and obligations of the ryot. Its incidents may, therefore, be taken to be well-known and defined. Even a cursory reading of the Madras Estates Land Act will be sufficent to satisfy anybody that the ryot is not the proprietor of the soil, that the Zamindar is such proprietor and that the Zamindars' proprietorship is in no way destructive of that right of occupancy which the ryots has. The liability of the ryot to be ejected when he renders the land unfit for agricultural purposes, the very fact that occupancy right arises by admission to cultivable land in an estate "by the landholder", the idea that the ryot may surrender his holding to the landholder, the landholders' right of escheat, whereby on the death of a ryot intestate and without leaving any heirs, the Zamindar is entitled to take possession of the land are all inconsistent with any theory that the ryot is the proprietor of the soil.

9. A discussion into the proprietorship of the soil seems to be needless and purely acadamic since the incidents of ryoti tenure in Zamindaries are so well defind in the Madras Estates Land Act and so well understood. There is little or no need for any declaration of any right of proprietorship either in the Zamindar or in the ryot as contemplated in the Draft bill appended to the Majority Report.

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11. Whi... question of the ... forests, wast... be appropriat... unworkable th... tions of the M... are. At the tim... ment Settlement ... were assured that ... have the benefit of ... derivable from the ... species of property. ... them of that income, ... would, in the first place ... trary to the effect and ... ment of the Permanent ... ment and clearly expropri... It does not require very l... of argument to point out ... the declaration of rights in th... species of property in the ma... ner contemplated by the Majority Report would result in the denudation of forests, the exhaustion of quarries and the encroachment by powerful ryot or group of ryots on the waste lands of the village including tank and channel porambokes at the expense and to the detriment of the poorer section of the tenantry who may really stand in need of it.

Zamindars' Right To Collect Premium For Waste Lands

12. According to the legislation contemplated in the Majority Report the landholder

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... a sufficient indication
...ne terms and conditions
...ancy would change with a
...ge in the circumstances as
... instance the improvement or
...terioration of land, the sub-
...stitution of costlier or cheaper crops or a rise or fall in prices As quoted in the Majority Report itself, Mr. Hodgson who, as stated in that Report, who was a champion of the ryots, concedes in para 37 of his report that the Zamindar is entitled to a profit in his dealings in grain where the rent may be rendered in kind and to the benefit of a change from an inferior to a superior kind of culture.

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Contracts Not Excluded.

18. The Board of Revenue in its Proceedings dated 2nd

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...he quality and advantages ...
the land, in the crops raised thereon or in the prevailing prices. In addition to the documents and enactments just referred to particular mention may be made of the provisions as to enhancement, reduction and commutation of rent in the Madras Estates Land Act.

Rents Of Waste Lands.

20. While dealing with the question of rent reference may be made to the conclusions of the authors of the Majority Report in regard to the rent on waste lands, cropwar rates and commutation. As regards the rent on waste lands, the authors of the Majority Report state that the rents payable in respect of waste lands newly brought under cultivation should not exceed the rent which obtained at the time of the Permanent Settlement in respect of cultivated lands. The provisions relating to the rents of waste lands, whether in the Patta Regulation of 1802 or the Rent Recovery Act of 1865 or in section 26 of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 do not at all permit of any such construction. The obvious grammatical meaning of those provisions is that the rent of waste lands should be fixed on the basis of the rents prevailing in respect of similar lands at the time when the fixation has to the made. An enquiry into a prehistoric state of things would altogether defeat the object of those provisions which were intended to provide a rough and ready method of fixation of rent on lands newly brought under cultivation. Construing an exactly similar provision in the Bengal Tenancy Act a Bench of the Calcutta High Court held in 21 Calcutta 936 that the rate contemplated is the 'rate actually paid and current' in the village for lands of a similar description with similar advantages.

In considering section in clause 3 of the Rent Recovery Act, Scotland, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Innes held i...

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...mselves and in
...he rate the party
...ult his own interest.
...n the rate shall be settled by a written agreement the Courts may be called upon to enforce it." This statement of law was accepted without question by the Board of Revenue in para 55 of its proceedings dated 2nd December 1864. In para 67 of the same proceedings the Board again state that when the land was assessed on grain rates or a share in the crop any commutation for money was a matter for mutual agreement. Till the passing of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 there was no procedure whereby the landholder or the ryot could compel the other to accept cash rents in lieu of grain rents. For the first time the Estates Land Act empowered the Collector at his discretion to order commutation and in so doing he was directed to have regard to the considerations set out in section 40, sub-section (3) particularly to the money value of the rent which actually accrued due during the 10 years proceding the commutation. By an amemdment of 1934 the discretion which was previously vested in the Collector of ordering or refusing commutation was altogether removed and according to the amended provision the Collector is bound to order commutation on an application by the landholder or the ryot. The considerations, however, which have to be borne in mind by the Officer in effecting the commutation remain what they were in the Act of 1908. From this short review it should be clear that there is and has been no provision of law now or previously whereby commutation could be effected on the basis of prices prevailing in 180... It could only be effected on the basis of the average prices prevailing in the decennial period preceding the commutation. The proposal in the Majority ... therefore, is
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...he economic condi-
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...y several of the witness-
...amined on behalf of the
...s it has not been shown that
... economic condition of the
...yots in Zamindary area is worse than that of the ryotwari pattadars or that they are more indebted or that their indebtedness such as it is is in any way the result of the rents payable by them to their landholders. On the other hand the Association had through some of the Zamindars placed before the Committee cogent and uncontrovertible evidence of profitable sub-letting of Zamindari lands. Zamindars also led evidence as to sale value of lands in Zamindaries. In answer to the questionnaire of the Committee the Collectors of Districts have furnished figures in all available places of the sub-letting of lands in Zamindaries. The Committee has not thought fit to discuss these facts or give these facts due weight in determining the truth or otherwise of the vague 'universal' complaint of high rents. Nor have they taken into consideration the question of yield of the particular lands where there was complaint of high rent. The Majority Report has not attempted to find a solution for any economic evil peculiar to the Zamindaries. It has, on the other hand, made an unabashed attempt to unsettle the accepted rights of parties ignoring the course of legislation since the Permanent Settlemant and a uniform course of decisions given by the Privy Council and Madras High Court.

In the guise of interpreting the provisions of the Regulations of 1802—an interpretation which, as already pointed out, is both novel and erroneous—the authors of the Majority Report seek to deprive Zamindars of rights which they have exercised for more than a century and for which there is every legal warrant and to confer unheard of rights on the ryots.

Their Proposals Impracticable

25. It is also necessary to point out how impracticable the proposals embodied in the Majority Report are. It is impossible at this distance of time to find out which lands were under cultivation in 1802 and which were subsequently brought under cultivation, as also to find out what were the rates of rents obtaining in the several lands in 1802. The village accounts of the Permanent Settlement period are with certain rare exceptions not available either with the Zamindars or with the

extent o... brought into cul... 1802. The figures r... to lands under culti... tion and the available arab... lands which were furnished at the time of the Permanent Settlement were not based on any measurement and were hopelessly rough and approximate. The fixation of rent, therefore, in the manner suggested by the Majority Report would be based on no reliable material and would reduce itself to mere guess work.

Conversion Rates

26. In regard to what are d... cribed in the Majority Report conversion rates, the process... calculation adopted by ... authors of that report is hopelessly in error. For a fuller and detailed criticism of the errone... ous assumptions underlying that process, reference may be made to pages 426-430 of the Zamindar of Mirzapur's minute of dissent. Two things, however, may be stated to show that the process suggested in the Majority Report is definitely wrong. While the accepted conversion rate in the Vizagapatam District is that one garce of wet land is equal to two acres and one garce of dry land is equal to four acres and while that conversion rate has been adopted and acted upon in Inam and Ryotwari settlements effected in that district and in all public records the authors of th... Majority Report arrive by their calculation at the startling result that one garce of wet land is equal to 61 acres and that one garce of dry land is equal to 23 acres. Secondly according to the figures worked out by the authors of the Majority Report the extent of cultivation in the Vizianagaram estate is now one lakh and odd acres less even than what it was in 1802 while in the Pithapuram estate there has been no extension of cultivation since 1802. One has only to state this result which is so much opposed to undisputable facts to show that the process of calculation adopted by the authors of the Majority Report in arriving at the conversion rates is fundamentally wrong.

Irrigation Works

27. In regard to the obligation of the landholders with reference to irrigation works it is sought to declare by section 4, sub-section (10), clause B that landholders are bound to construct new irrigation works for helping the cultivation without claiming enhanced land revenue on that account, whenever circumstances demand. While the landholders concede their obligation to keep the existing irrigation works in repair in order to give the ryot the accustomed supply of water for irrigating his lands on

(Continued on page 7)

...auspices of the ... Academy Essay Competi-...ons will be held as detailed below:—

1. For College Students —How interest can be created in Tamil.

2. For High School Students:—How Students can serve for the development of Tamil.

3. For Secondary School Students:— The present condition of Tamil.

4. For Lady Students of all classes:—How Women can serve for the development of Tamil.

A Medal will be awarded for ...he best essay in each section. ...here is no entrance fee. The ...ssays should be submitted to ...e Secretary addressed to No. 18. Muthu Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras, on or before the 25th January 1939. Essays should be countersigned by the heads of institutions in which the competitors are studying. Essays should be written on one side of the paper and should not exceed 20 pages of foolscap size. The Essays should be legibly written. Competitors should furnish their house address along with their Essays.

Only successful candidates will be informed of the results and medals will be presented to them at the Conference of the Academy to be held on 29 1-1938. The place of the Conference will be notified in the Dailies.

CHENNAPURI ANNADANA SAMAJAM

Madras, Jan. 22.

The Honorary Secretary, Chennapuri Annadana Samajam Madras, writes :—Under the auspices of the Samjam, the following feedings were held during the week ending 22nd Jan. 1939 :—280 poor were fed by the N. M. Rama Iyer's Estate (through the Official Trustee of Madras) ; 40 by the Scientific T. T. Asofoetida of Messrs. Rashid Jamshed Sons & Co., 14 by Mr. M. Mannatha Chettiar, B.A. ; 12 each by Messrs. C. V. Murugesa Mudali and D. Ranganatham Chetty ; 10 each by Mr. Khanmull Sowcar and Mrs. N. Jalajatchi Ammah ; 7 each by Messrs. Jayanarayan Mongilal Sowcar and Dolram Jayanarayan Sowcar, 5 by the Hon'ble Justice Sir C. Madhavan Nair and 2 by Mr. N. S. Ratnasabapathy Chettiar, B.A.

Besides the above, feedings were held in memory of the following out of interest on the endowments made by them or on their behalf for the purpose :—120 (Kitchidi feeding), Manickammal's brother Kundaswamy Mudaliar ; 112, Venkayala Kuppiah Chetty ; 56, Soori Chetty Varadaramanujam Chetty's late 1st wife ; 30, Chellammal of Triplicane and 15, Balagam Somasekaran.

...request th... a report ... enquiry.

(3) This m... grave concer... illness and loss... E. V. Ramaswa... Leader of the Ju... requests the G... take timely action ... him forthwith.

(4) Resolved that ... ing is strongly of opi... the principal and th... underlying the propose... lation of the Estates Land... in the Presidency should be extended to the ryotw... land-owners under the Gove... ment and Inamdars so that ... tenants may be placed on the same level.

(5) Resolved that arrangements be made to celebrate the anniversaries of the Justice Party Leaders on their respective dates of the year.

(6) Resolved that Messrs. C. Chengalvoroya Mudaliar, R. Ekambaram, B. A. B. L., and S. P. Jayaram Nadar be co-opted as the Executive Committee Members of the League.

The meeting terminated at 8 p. m., with the hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the hosts of the evening.

Factory Act Case

Cocanada, Jan. 16.

Sri Rimmalapudi Subba Rao, Occupier and Manager of Sri Ramalingeswara Rice Mill, Tapeswaram (East Godavery District) was prosecuted by the Inspector of Factories, II Circle, —Cocanada for failure to :—

1. Efficiency maintain the fences and guards to certain parts of machinery when working.

Section:—24 (3)

2. Repair the walls of the building in certain parts of the factory.

Section :—26 (1) & (2)

3. (i) Limewash the walls of the factory buildings.

Rule :—3 (1)

(ii) Tar and limewash the latrine walls.

Rule :—17

and (iii) Enforce the wearing of tight clothing by person attending to machinery in motion.

Rule :—75

4. Securely fence certain dangerous parts of machinery in motion and within reach.

Rule:—48

5. Maintain the Register of workers correctly and up-to-date.

Section :—41 & Rule 136

and 6. Display the Telugu Copy of the Abstracts of the Act and Rules at the main entrance to the factory.

Section :—76 & Rule 140

The Special First Class Magistrate, Rajahmundry, found the accused guilty, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 under Sections 60 (a) (i) (ii), (iv), (c) and 69 of the Ac...

...and ec... of the State.

This would ... ideal state of affa... cess can be achie... reasonable period ... the measure of succ... be closely watched and pro... regulated and controlled.

The next best is the phase to which my subject really relates viz., the function of local boards in the spread of adult education. They are the public bodies best fitted and best equipped to spread adult education in their areas. It might be argued that when many local boards and municipalities have not even introduced compulsory elementary education, how could they be expected to help adult education?

It will also be said that a voluntary or non-official agency is the best for the spread of adult education, for they will bring into the work a love and zeal for the work and a special aptitude which public bodies might lack. But, in my humble opinion, this is a problem too unwieldy for voluntary enterprise and too baffling for their slender resources.

A Primary Function

After all is said and done, one of the primary functions of any local board is to impart education. Wherein then comes the line of delimitation, that a child alone should be educated and the adult should be encouraged to grovel in ignorance. If education is indispensable to the child, it is equally indisponsable to the grown-up men and women who fail to get it in their earlier days. If education builds up good citizens, it is equally true in the case of children as in the case of adults. Local Boards should break off the old conservation in this direction and come forward with a bold policy of helping adult education either as a supplemental part of their scheme of compulsory elementary education, or as an extension thereof. Experience has shown that it is absolutely necessary to provide for serious ... lapses into illiterac... which all local boar... with in their ... free

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Many of the ... ...oards running reading rooms ... having libraries. There may ... a slight adjustment and by system of voluntary workers who may organise study circles may become centres of adult education from which a lot of beneficient activities can be carried on. A well equipped library should be auxiliary of each reading room and books specially designed for the spread of adult education should be made available and circulated to voluntary workers who may go out into the neighbourhood and spread adult education or make the neighbours congregate in the library and impart to them education.

Women workers are equally indispensable to the scheme and more and more of our educated women should begin to take leading role in the removal of illeteracy among women and these make use of our reading rooms and libraries and if a sufficient number come forward no local board will grudge to provide separate accommodation for their activities, and these women workers can organise centres for providing adult education for women.

The local boards can impress into their service touring libraries. They have already adopted the scheme with a staff of workers voluntary as well as paid, whose mission it will be to visit village after village and various parts of the town if it were a municipality and make the people take to adult education kindly. Films and cinemas which may have educative value can accompany these touring libraries and give adult education through pictures.

Extension Lectures

Then a system of extension lectures which may have the effect of preventing lapses into illiteracy which is indispensable in the case of children who have gone through the scheme of free compulsory elementary education can be organised which may indirectly be of value to adults who have enjoyed the benefits of education

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Sc... ratio... sangu... made ... ble sta... schools ... educatic... work for ... in night ... the Corpo... will not be ... much neede... Education m... given. In th... services of ... impressed into ... all associations ... working with the ... helping the boys ... the Y. M. C. A., ... Servants of Indi... Theosophical Society... Sadan Arwai Home ... the Youth Leagues oth... institutions can poo... resources in man-powe... gether in providing the ... sary extra staff for assi... the Corporation teachers ... this great humanitarian w... and one or two hours instru... tion to adults each day is boun... to eradicate illeteracy at an early date.

What is of paramount importance is to make the adult take an abiding interest in the system of instruction and kindle in him the love for knowledge. Most of our adults intelligently appreciate their surroundings, form impressions about new things easily and express them naturally in their mother tongues.

What is needed is some simple media by which those impressions can be made available for communication with each other

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nsidered by them to be
uite conscientious. In the
nterests of the purity of public life, we wish that, at least in future, Congressmen would not hedge round their pledges with mental reservations and secret safeguards, which practically nullify those pledges.

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UNFORTUNATE

It was most unfortunate that the Hon. the Prime Minister, in replying

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...DS.

The undersigned publisher intends to publish a volume of "Letters of German Refugees" which similar to the "Letters of students killed in action"—after the war—shall give a picture of the second decisive and fateful experience of our generation.

Facts and experiences which led to emigration, the contact with the new surrounding world plans and hopes, disappointments and successes, external and internal difficulties, the whole measure of suffering—all that shall find expression in this volume in order to assemble the picture of the great common fate.

We beg all writers and receivers of letters of refugees to send copies of these letters on to us which they think worth while publishing—whether they contain facts or ideas or sentiments.

Whosoever wants to communicate his experiences or ideas in a letter to us may be sure of the most sympathetic reception. The letters, which will be treated in strict confidence will be selected by the publisher in cooperation with Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, Carl Zuckmayer and Alfred Doblin,

We regret that for technical reasons it will be impossible to return letters. We beg also to be sent a short biography of the person who writes the letters.

In lieu of the usual royalties 15 p. c. of the selling price as well as all moneys arising out of published translations will be send to the "Central Help Committee for the refugees—Stockholm," which will take care of the distribution in accord with the High Commissioner in London.

This letter will be published in every country of the world where emigrants live.

BERMAN-FISER VERLAG
A. B. STOCKHOLM.
January 1939. Stureplan 19

...entiary ...lthy and cheer... that the authori... insisting on him to ...ology. and go home ...refused to do so. He ...d me that I need not ...aid at all.

On December 31, I received an intimation from the Jail authorities that my son had been removed to the General Hospital. I hurried to the hospital where I saw, to my surprise, my son laid up in bed. When I asked him from what he was suffering he told me that he had a sort of pimple on the face some four days previously and that he was undergoing treatment in the Jail hospital and that it was only after his suggestion to have treatment in the General Hospital he was removed there. He further told me that he was being persistently asked by the authorities to tender an apology and go home and that he preferred rather to die than to tender an apology.

The statement of the Premier that it was due to his illiteracy that my son picketed is a deliberate lie. My son read upto fourth class in the Corporation Model School, Malayappan Street, Seven Wells. After leaving the school he received private tuition and improved his knowledge of Tamil. My son used to read and write Tamil fluently. I have with me many books bearing the signature of my son. He used to sing religious and anti-Hindi songs at home. He went to jail of his own accord. To say that my son was illiterate is untrue. The Premier has done a great disservice by speaking ill of the dead.

The Premier told the Assembly that my son was temporarily released. This is incorrect. My son was guarded by the Police throughout in the Hospital. It is a pity that Mr. Achariar holding a responsible position in the Government should bluff the public by saying that he was illiterate.

I thank all those numerous friends and sympathisers for their cond...

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...assed through ...ital Road and ...ere was elabo... ...dobust.

...dripet Volunteer ...the captainship of ...ghavalu dressed in ...ite followed the pro...

...ady volunteers were ...in white 'Tamil Flag' ... All the volunteers were ...anded.

Mr. Balagurusivam, who was ...able to walk on account of his lameness led the procession in a rickshaw. He carried aloft the Tamil Flag.

The procession started from the People's Park at about 10 a. m. and reached the school at about 10-25 a. m.

In the meantime, streams of people began to pour in near the vicinity of the school to witness the picketing.

Men, women and children watched the processionists as they marched, from the storeys of buildings and houses on either side the Mint Street.

All vehicular traffic was directed towards Audiappa Naicken Street, and people were prevented from going from one end of the Mint Street to the other.

Just a few minutes before the volunteers could arrive, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, passed by that side, and one among the crowd shouted "Is this Congress Raj?"

The lady volunteers picketed first and were arrested by the Police. They were later asked to get into the lorry which was stationed a few yards away from the threshold of the school. They were later followed by the men volunteers.

Those arrested were:—Srimathis Sivaprakasambal, Lizzie Ammal, T. Dhanbhagyavathi-ammal, P. Gunambal, A. Rajendrammal, R. Kannammal with her child S. Kuppammal, K. Chockammal, V. Kamalambal with her seven-months-old child, Messrs. B. Balagurusivam R. Subramaniam, A. V. Varadarajulu, M. Chitravelu, M. A. Shanmuga Raj, M. Doss, C. Panjaksharam, P. Swaminathan C. Chellappa, V. Velayudham, P. Krishnan, C. Kannan, A. J. Doss, C. Vedachalam, M. C. Doraiswami, P. Krishnaswamy, I. M. Munuswami, N. Kuppuram M. Natarajan, A. Munuswamy, P. Perumal, S. Arjunan, M. S. Mani, M. Chinnaswami, C. M. Swami. M. Doss, A. M. Swamy, P. M. Mayilvelu, A. Anthony, C. M. Rajagopal, R. Velanganni, V. Sammandam, K. Arumugam, S. P. Paul, M. Munuswami and R. Bernard.

One noticeable feature of the picketing was that Mr. R. Subramaniam, who was a constable attached to the Mayavaram Police force took part in the picketing. It is stated that he resigned his job to participate in the anti-Hindi agitation.

When ... by the Magistrate, ... cleared the Court premis... large crowd of people colle... there to watch the proceeding... and closed the doors.

Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu, who was present in the Court submitted to the Court that the doors might be kept open.

The Magistrate then directed that the doors be kept open.

The Magistrate addressing Mr. Damodaran Naidu, said:—"I like this very nice fragrance of flowers. Mr. Damodaram Naidu, there is a record hav... to-day."

Mr. Naidu:— There is goi... to be 100 on Monday next.

The Prosecuting Inspecto... So, it is going to increase by mathematical proportions.

The Prosecuting Inspector next submitted to the Court that there were picketers below the age of 15.

The Magistrate directed that they be tried in the Juvenile Court.

The Magistrate.— I think that some of the girls are below 15 years. They seem to be dressed in special sarees. How did they get them?

One present in the Court:—Somebody must have sent them.

The Magistrate:— I will just go round and pick up people who are below 15.

The Magistrate rose from his seat and came down, and selected the following persons:—Messrs. Chockammal, Dhanabagyammal, Kuppammal, Kamalammal, Kannammal, S. Arjunan, and R. Bernard.

Mr. G. Susainathan, Inspector of Police who was present in the Court remarked:—The sarees are known as 'Periyar Sarees'.

Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu:—Three people have come from Singapore.

The Magistrate:—I have seen something about it in the papers.

The Prosecuting Inspector then called out Mr. Varadarajulu and 33 others, Rajendrammal and three others, and read out the charges against them.

All the accused admitted having picketed, but refused to give an assurance to the Court that they would not picket here after.

The Magistrate sentenced all the thirty-eight persons to undergo imprisonment for a period of six months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default imprisonment for a further period of six weeks, simple in the case of women and rigorous in the case of men.

As the accused left the Court, they shouted "Down with Brahmin Raj", Down with Hindi", and "Long live Tamil".

They were then taken away in two lorries. As they left the Court, they were greeted with shouts of "Down with Brahminism", "Down with Hindi", and "Long live Tamil" from the huge crowd outside.

... Tamil after ... their jobs. Formerly ... were all Congressmen. But ... resigned from that organisation on the issue of Compulsory Hindi. They further told our representative that more anti-Hindi marchers would be coming to Madras from Kuala Lumpur and Singapore very shortly.

Pandithai Narayani Ammal ... d Mr. N. V. Natarajn spoke ... lcoming the anti-Hindi ... rchers.

Mr. Rajagopal thanked them for ... e splendid reception accorded ... them and said that the Tamil... in Malaya were in heartfelt ... npathy with their brethern ... were engaged in the great ... truggle for freedom. They have come to Madras to oppose compulsory Hindi and prepared to face any ordeal for the same. Continuing he said that the incarceration of E. V. Ramaswami Periyar, a great leader, had caused great stir in the minds of Tamilans in Malaya.

Mr. C. Kalimuthu and Mr. C. Lakshmanan said that the Tamilans of Malaya were of unanimous opinion that compulsory Hindi should be opposed. There was none in Malaya who could advocate compulsory Hindi. People attended anti-Hindi meetings in large numbers. In conclusion they said that they had come to Madras to contribute their share in the anti-Hindi agitation and for that purpose they were prepared to go to gallows.

They were then taken in a coach in procession headed by a Tamil flag and followed by a huge gathering shouting "Long live Tamil", "Down with Hindi" and "Long live Tamil heroes of Singapore" to Kasi Viswanathar Temple where they were accorded a reception again.

THE POWER OF THE COMMA

At a dinner recently one of the toasts ran: "Woman! without her, man is a brute"; but the compositor set it up as: "Woman, without her man, is a brute," the mover of the toast had a good deal of explaining to do.

In an article on the milk supply in large towns, the writer was made to say: "The milkmaid having finished milking, a cow offered to take me into an adjoining room, where the milk is cooled." That was perfectly innocent, but there was sheer malignity in the conduct of the comma which made a Nonconformist minister declare that "he wanted to wear no clothes, to distinguish him from his fellow Christians."

"The play ended, happily," wrote a certain critic. What a difference a comma can make!

... ving to d... members of ... could not cons... subjects and public money adjourning the following interesti... tions were put and

Interpellations

Ratnavelu Tevar, M...

Will the President ... to state :—

1. (a) Whether it i... that the Senior Assista... neer, M. K. Lakshimin... Ayyar was on leave?

(b) If so, for how long?

(c) Is he due to retire? If ... when?

(d) Is it a fact that he wa... transferred from his permanent appointment as Headquarters Assistant Engineer to the Karur Sub Division? and posting a junior most permanent Assistant Engineer to the Headquarters?

(e) Is it a fact Mr. K. S. Rama swamy Iyengar. Meeting Clerk. Mr. V. K. Srinivasa Iyengar and the Personal Clerk, Mr. Rajagopala Ayyar and Mr. L. N. Venkatarama Ayyar went to Manapparai and coerced Sri Rengaraja Ayyangar to take leave till Mr. K. Lakshiminarayana Ayyar retires?

(f) Did Sri Rengaraja Iyengar, apply for six weeks leave?

(g) Is it a fact that his lien was transferred to Trichy Sub Division and the lien of Mr. K. Lakshiminarayana Iyyar transferred to Karur Sub Division?

(h) Is it a fact that leave was sanctioned to Sri Rangaraja Ayyangar without his joining duty at Trichy Sub Division?

(i) Is there not a rule that the Senior Officers before their retirement, should be kept in the Headquarters?

1. (a). Yes.

(b). 7 months.

(c). Yes; on 2-2-1939 forenoon.

(d). Yes,

(e) The President has no knowledge of the allegation.

(f) Yes.

(g). Yes.

(h) Yes.

(i) No.

... for ... it not inconveni... the meeting hall ... transacting officia... What is the cos... thereby?

5. Do the Presiden... Vice-President receive daily allowance for their stay at Trichy? If so, will they be pleased to furnish the figures in detail? Do rules permit the grant of the allowance?

6. How many places in the office have been reserved by the Secretary for himself? How is the old President's room now utilized? Has the President's permission been obtained for the change?

1. A visit slip should be furnished by any one desiring to see the Secretary; To avoid waste of time: No,

Does not arise;

Does not arise.

2. Yes;

With a view to restrict the expenditure on T. A.;

Rs. 17-12-0;

Does not arise.

3. Yes; President. Rs. 607-11-0; Vice-President Rs. 390-10-0.

4. Yes; No; Nothing special except the ordinary contingent charges.

5. Yes; President Rs. 107 and Vice-President Rs. 165; Yes.

6. One small room; One room occupied by the Secretary; Yes.

OBITUARY

Mrs. T. V. K. Naidu

Trichinopoly, Jan. 23.

Srimathi Dhanalakshmi Ammal, wife of Mr. T. V. K. Naidu Labour leader and Editor Varthaka Oolian", expired yesterdaynight after long suffering due to chronic diarrhoea. She was aged 40. She was of pious and charitable disposition. She leaves behind her husband and number of relations to bemoan her loss. This morning many friends called on Mr. T. V. K. Naidu to express their condolences.

The "Varthaga Oolian" office was closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

EMMANUEL ASSOCIATION TEYNAMPET

Madras, Jan 26.

The 21st Anniversary of the above Association will (D. V.) be celebrated on 28th January 1939, at 6 p.m., at No. 3, St. George Cathedral Road, (Opp. Lord Bishop's House). The annual Prize Distribution to the children of Sunday class and Free Night School of the Association, will also take place.

Mr. C.C. Wilson, B.A., V.D., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forest, will preside. M... Willson, will distr... prizes assisted by ... Selvanayag... Huges G... P. Aru... apathi ... s the

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... Japan ... the course ... under the indig... gover... ment. Over-industrialisation ha... begotten earth hunger and avarice and custed humanism. The devilry of modern science has observed Japan, and China is a victim to it. In its terrible or terrific devastations, it has far out excelled its masters. It poses as the dependent of China against the inroars and ravages of foreign nations and preaches universal brotherhood. Untrained for self-defence, India is now in a sad plight, and when the protecting power has to see to the safety of his expanded home, he cannot but pleads that charity begins at home when others all round assert themselves and try to exercise self-determination, be was his world-wide expansion and begins to grumble and curse. If children who are bound to help the foster parent in trouble take time by the forelock to kick away the bonds of rule, the patron, however aggrieved, is forced to make concessions, small though they be. In respect of self defence India continues to be what it was two centuries age. If ambitious India aspires to Japan's new-found path and breaks out of its age long inteloge, woe, woe to her!

India is proud of the Nalanda Taxila and Matilakam Universities maintained by Buddistic monks, but her military spirit has oozed away and she cannot keep up peace and tranquility. Further, what is a mosquito to a Briarews? What can Nencars and Purnias do in storms and stressed?

CITY MORTALITY REPORT

The calculated annual death rate in the city of Madras for the week ending 21st January 1939 is 44·3 per mille as against 38.8 for the previous week.

There were 57 attacks and 13 deaths from Small Pox, one death from Kalazaar, 2 deaths from Malaria and 48 deaths from other fevers.

The mortality rate for the Corresponding week during 1938 was 57.O.

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Si... gav... Gen... tric... new... Hari... last, balanc... but the ... over to ... of the ... statemen... unsatisfa...

Another ... Triloki Sin... retary of th... Committee ... Provincial Co... as affiliation ... gates a cheque ... could not be ca... months and was ... even when he ... charge to Mr. ... tribunal's finding is ... very well known to ... Singh that there was ... left in the bank at the ... cheque was issued. The ... says that such a cou... action was not justified ... part.

OTHER CHARGES

The other charges inclu... non-giving of receipts for pa... ments received and no entrie... in the account books for money received even when receipts had been issued to the payers. The tribunal's findings are that irregularities were made which were not proper. The tribunal also finds that the money realised on behalf of the committee was neither handed to the treasurer nor was proper kept in the bank.

The charge against Khwaja Ahmad Khan was that he had kept no accounts of the money

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elegates; Sindh with
mbers has 39 delegates,
gpur (C. P.—Mahratti)
,000 members is given 31
es!
rying the analysis a
further, one finds
other curiosities. C. P.—
hratti and Vidarba (Berar)
gether have 124,000 members,
ut are allotted 66 delegates; whereas Mahakoshal with a membership of only 2000 more is entitled to send 146 delegates.

BAFFLING ARITHMETIC

The mystery of this political arithmetic is really baffling for the ordinary mortal. And presumably it is for that reason that the Congress rank and file are asked to be satisfied with the privilege of obedience. But does this system make for the welfare of the Congress as a whole? Does arbitrariness become a virtue when practised by men who are believed to be

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…embership, will not be properly handled and the decision most likely to be made will be determined not democratically, but for maintaining the supremacy of the established leadership. Some of the recommendations of the Working Committee are altogether irrelevant to the political purpose of the Congress. Those who have made them are entitled to do so. But the final verdict must be pronounced by the membership.

The sole purpose of those recommendations seems to be to transform the Congress into an instrument for the practice of Gandhism. As a matter of fact, those who do not believe in Gandhism have been politely invited to get out of the Congress If they are reluctant to accept the invitation thankfully, they should be purged out as undesirables. In the opinion of a certain section of Congressmen, the Congress Constitution should be changed with that purpose.

The question is whether Gandhism is identical with Nationalism. Who is to decide this question? The verdict of the Gandhists will, obviously be biased, and the present leadership of the Congress—from top to bottom—is almost exclusively Gandhist. Therefore the membership must have an opportunity for expressing its opinion. Those who maintain that Gandhism is not identical with Nationalism, that the Gandhian way does not lead to the political goal of the Congress should have the freedom to express their opinion with the purpose of converting the majority of the Congress to their view. They have the right to dispute the relevancy of the practices of Gandhism with the political objective of the Congress.

MECHANICAL METHOD

Since the background of the divergence of view on the organisational problems has been reduced to a conflict of ideas, and ideals, the issue must be fought out on the ideological plane. But the coming Congress

…hich rests …
What about the
… the Federal
After the recent
…e Viceroy, there is
… doubt that it will be
…ced within two years. The critical observer cannot help having the impression that, instead of devising the ways and means for enforcing the Congress resolution, our leaders are applying themselves to the task of helping the creation of conditions under which the Congress attitude to the Federal Scheme could be conveniently changed as in the case of Provincial Autonomy. Until now it was maintained that, having declared its intention to resist the imposition of the Federal Scheme, the Congress had nothing more to say. The non-committal attitude can no longer be maintained. The Viceroy's speech cannot be disregarded. The time has come for the Congress to declare what it will do when (there is no room for "if" any longer) the Federal Scheme will be imposed. A simple re-affirmation of the Haripura resolution as done by the A. I. C. C. at Delhi, will no longer do. If the coming Congress Session is not asked by its leadership to do more than that, then one will be fully justified to draw the conclusion that the present leadership never meant the resolution seriously.

SATYAGRAHA OF NO AVAIL

As a matter of fact, Gandhist ideology does not permit the kind of struggle that must be organised if the Haripura resolution is to be enforced. The imposition of the Federal Scheme cannot be resisted with the discredited weapon of Satyagraha. The defeat in the fight, carried with that ineffective weapon, led to the revival of constitutionalism which is the policy does not exclude acceptance of office under Federation, if some opportunist alliance will give the Congress a working majority in the Federal Legislature. Indeed, behind the smoke-screen of demagogy, efforts are being ma… …hat direction.

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…pile up money," said the
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… as when I entered pictur-
…o be—come a good actor. I
…'t know whether I'll learn
…st enough to become a great actor, or whether I'll have the opportunity. That's why I say "a good actor' I think I know what my assets and liabilities are. My chief liability is the fact that I haven't the background of experience that someone like Spencer Tracy possesses. If I've learned any one thing during my training in pictures, it's to be as natural as possible. I hope Taylor doesn't have any affectations or mannerisms and doesn't develop any."

Tracy, to Taylor's mind, is the perfect actor because you are never conscious of the fact that he is acting.

"It's hard to pick out any one scene in a Tracy picture and say, 'Gosh, but he was great in that sequence!," Taylor amplified. "His acting sort of sneaks up on you. You don't remember any outstanding spots. You just realize when it's all over that Spence turned in another magnificent performance.

"The man has so much natural charm, such effortless ability. I envy him the background of his stage training. And his voice—I never knew anyone who could get such expression into it, so easily. He knows every trick in the book, yet you're never conscious that he's using them. Yet I could name you other Academy award winners who are given credit for marvellous performances, and they annoy me because I'm conscious all the time they're acting. I'd like to be able to reach the point where nobody could accuse me of 'acting' if you know what I mean. I'd like to be as natural as Tracy."

Admitting that he has been lucky this year in the choice of stories for him, even though 'Three Comrades' possibly redounded more to the credit of some of the other players, Taylor has rather definite ideas

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make that declaration and courageously face the fundamental political issue of the day? One cannot be very optimistic. Yet, the task is there to be accomplished. If the present leadership of the Congress prevents the Congress from tackling its task courageously, it will forfeit the confidence hitherto reposed in it. In any case, the next Congress Session may prove to be a turning point on the …evelopment of our struggle for …edom.

Rears.

Though Taylor is lo… ward to the resumption o… next spring on North… Passage, he shrewdly regar… the picture as a certain triumph for Spencer Tracy, with his own role of Langdon Towne secondary. Sometime next year he hopes to be teamed with his friend Clark Gable in Percival Wren's 'Spur of Pride.

Bob's one regret in the succe… which has come to him is th… his father did not live a y… longer to see his advice to… son bear fruit. "It was he wh… urged me to give Hollywood fair try when I wanted to qu… He would have been so happy… know that I finally got a f… hold. Furthermore, if he c… have lived a year longer, I woul… have had sufficient money by then to have had specialists find out exactly what was the matter, and probably could saved him."

Whatever heights Bob Taylor does attain in his goal to make a good actor out of himself, will be due to the counsel his father gave him when he urged him to return from Nebraska and give the films another trial, His father said, "never be satisfied until you've given your job the limit of your efforts."

:(o):

DUKE OF WINDSOR

Loses His "Guardian Shadow"

The Duke of Windsor has lo… his "shadow."

Superintendent David Storrier burly Scotsman of 45 who was the Dukes police bodyguard for 18 years. as Prince of Wales, King, and ex-King has returned to London to take up administrative duties at Scotland Yard.

During the anxious days before the abdication Mr. Storrier remained with the King at Fort Belvedere.

When the Duke of Windsor left England Mr. Storrier, then Chief-Inspector, went with him.

He became the only official link between the Duke and his former kingdom.

He was present at the Duke's wedding to Mrs. Warfield, continued his duties as "Guardian Shadow" in Ausfria, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, and in France.

It was the superintendent's responsibility to secure privacy for the Duke and to discourage curious sightseers.

Mr. Storrier was a uniformed station-sergeant at Cannon-row 18 years ago when he was called on to replace the late Inspector Burt on his retirement as police bodyguard to the then Prince of Wales.

He also served, on occasions, as bodyguard to King George V. and his other sons,—A, B, Pa…

...ra ...d 'reve- which was confined to ...what the Government itself ...rives. The Zamindars have no objection if it is considered material to the substitution of either the words "land revenue" or the word "shist" for the word "rent" used in the Madras Estates Land Act.

The Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898

28 Finally as regards the Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898 the authors of the Majority Report state that the provisions of that ...l were in several respects ...re favourable to the ryots ...n the provisions of the ...ras Estates Land Act of ...08. This is hardly correct. The Madras Estates Land Act was the result of a close examination of the provisions of the Madras Tenancy Bill 1898 and is in several respects an improvement containing such more detailed provisions than are to be found in the Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898. In the matter of collection of rents again, the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act are, if anything, more favourable to the ryot than the provisions of the Madras Tenancy Bill. There is, for instance, no maximum imposed in prices corresponding to the two-anna limit which we find in the Madras Estates Land Act. Clause 15 of the Madrss Tenancy Bill of 1898 provides that the rent for the time being payable by any occupancy ryot shall be presumed to be fair and equitable unless the contrary is proved. Clause 16 prohibits enhancement of rent except as provided by the Act. Clause 17 closely follows section 30 of the Madras Estates Land Act. Detailed procedure in respect of the several classes of suits for enhancement was sought to be laid down in clauses 18 to 21 on the same lines as sections 31 to 34 of the Madras Estates Land Act. Clause 22 corresponds to section 35 and provides that no enhancement should be decreed if it is under the circumstances of the case unfair and inequitable. Clause 24 seeks to provide that there should be no enhancement of rent within 15 years after the previous enhancement. The corresponding provision in the Madras Estates Land Act is section 37 and provides that there should be no enhancement within 20 years after the previous enhancement. It is, therefore, impossible to follow the authors of the Majority Report in their statement that the provisions of the Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898 were more beneficial to the ryots than the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act and it is rather curious that while so stating they should have deleted in their Draft Bill the material provisions of the Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898 in so far as they relate to the regulation of rent

...aminda... ing Govern... Granting it ... ers have, as h... out in detail in the Zamindar of ... been able to show ... berate policy the ... have reduced their r... 1860, previous to which rates in both areas we... ximately the same. For ... of high state policy the ... ment may still further ... or even do away with ... revenue and augment its ... sources through other taxati... like Income tax. It is highly inequitable and objectionable, therefore, to equate between the ryotwari rent and Zamindary rent or in any way to link the one with the other.

Conclusion

30. In conclusion it is submitted that the Majority Report has sought to solve the problem on pseudo legal grounds by putting a construction on the Permanent Settlement, which is in short a negation of Permanent Settlement. The Committee has not addressed itself as it should have to the enquiry into actual conditions and true inequities if any that have grown into the present land system. It is, therefore, submitted to the Government that the Report cannot form the basis of any lasting or fair settlement of any of the problems that may require solution. The whole question has to be approached in a new spirit and from a new angle and if need be, a committee of experts may be asked to investigate and report on the questions of the working of the Estates Land Act and complaints of excessive rent.

The Madras Landholder's Association seeks and takes this opportunity of assuring the Government that the landholders of this province are second to no one in the zeal for the economic uplift of the country. If called upon to make sacrifices they are willing for the good of the country to forego whatever their legal rights, any reasonable portion of their rent where it is proved to be oppressive, inequitable or unfair. But they cannot consent to an attempt to create a new class of privileged proprietors who have to pay to the State a rent or call it a tax, without any scientific basis or justification, historical or legal. The landholders are prepared to consider any reasonable propsal to give relief to real agriculturists. They are not however prepared to sign their death warrant by agreeing to proposals of the nature contained in the Majority Report.

Musky-scented flowers are always of a yellowish and purple colour, and a dull appearance is indicative, it is said, of their deleterious nature of their perfume.

...an holds ... contempt and esch... and intermarriage ... other. If all the Bra... been the real descenda... olden day Aryans, the e... of so many differences among... them and such entertaining of bitterest feelings one towards the other cannot be accounted for.

Further, while the South Indian Brahmins are almost vegetarians at present, although these too seem to have been flesh-eaters in former ages as is manifest from the references made in the ancient Tamil classics (See Purananooru, 14), most of the North Indian brahmins are thorough flesh-eaters even unto this day. The code of Manu too (V, 19-18 22-24-27-32) explicitly allows flesh-eating to the brahmins. The vegetarian mode of living became possible only to those people who lived in countries near the equator where fruits, nuts, cereals and other such food stuffs were produced in abundance with a minimum of manual labour and its cost. India, especially Southern India owing to the genial climate and rich soil, which it posses on account of its nearness to the equator, yields plant and tree products quite plentifully. It is, therefore in Southern India amongst the civilized Tamils who are Velalar or the cultivators, that we find the beginnings of a thorough vegetarian mode of living which strictly avoids all kind of animal flesh, fish, and even eggs. This strict vegetarian life of the Velalar is referred to in ancient classical Tamil literature, for instance, refer to the Idyll named Pattinappalai (196-205) which was composed at the beginning of the Christian era. Even to-day the descendants of the ancient Velalar are strict vegetarians keeping themselves scrupulously clean not only in diet but in every other respect also. At the time ...hen the Velalar were pure vegetarians, the brahmins were unscrupulous flesh-ea... both in the south and in ... as is evident from ...es to it in the old ...ature both ...askrit Fr... s that th... value ...n diet ...d and

...nfluence of ...aria ...as as are ...uther people who live strongly influenced by the humanitarian principles of the large number of Velalas. These facts, I think, will be enough to disclose the nature, origin, and growth of the brahmin caste in post-Vedic times. As shown above, the brahmins are neither the Aryans, nor the Dravidians, nor any other. but are the progeny that came to birth in the commingling of various race tribes and clans and partook of the ...aracter, custom and manners ... the people whose ways of living seemed advantageous to them for adoption.

Why then did the brahmins adopt the Aryan language and the Aryan cult of ritualism, instead of adopting the Tamil language and the Tamilian faith of monotheism? Simply because the Tamils especially the higher classes who are called the Velalas, cared, as is clear from their ancient literature, more for the chastity of their women and the purity of their offspring, than for anything else, and could not, in consequence, bring themselves to regard the new-sprung people who, in post-Vedic times, called themselves the brahmins as of belonging to their own stock, but kept them aloof from their habitations just as they kept the pariahs or the labouring class of their own line farther away from their dwelling places and treated them as untouchables. Next in importance to the purity of birth, came the purity of food under the consideration of the civilized Tamils or the Velalas who are strict vegetarians even unto this day. Since the brahmins of old, like their present day Bengal brethren, freely ate fish, and even horse and cow flesh and indulged themselves in intoxicating drinks such as were made from the Soma plant and grains, they were looked upon by the vegetarian sections of the Tamils as untouchables, just as pariahs of their own line are looked upon by them even now. Seri (சேரி) is a Tamil word particularly applied to

a ... a ... an ... loc ... Ta ... deg ... mi ... int ... mea ... all e ... bring ... And t ... seek, ... was to ... The se ... turn al ... as strict ... third wa ... a foreign ... which wa ... Tamils a ... served thei ... to mystify t ... them believe ... posed in it, w ... Mantras, have ... to render the rit... nies productive ... results.

And as the ... animals even for r... poses was deemed h... the vegetarian Ta... brahmins gradually ... animal sacrifices too co... And as still more horri... the hero-worship of the A... attended with bloody sacr... looked upon by the high ... Tamils who adored only the almighty God of the unive... calling him Siva, the brahmi... slowly shrank from professin... the Aryan faith of hero-worship also. Even when they later on changed the worship of the Aryan Indra into that of Rama and Krishna, they cherished it rather secretly for a long time, while openly worshipping Siva simply to please the Tamils and win their regard. Still, when circumstances

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*"பார்பானுக்கு மூத்தான் பறையன் கேட்பாரில்லாமற் கீழ்ச்சாதி யானான்"

p ... a ... on ... dra ... laugh ... which ... ing to c ... son wil ... being s ... when t ... the ma ... his food ... sible to ... laughter ... person.

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ture. But what are known
sms" cause contradictions
differences with others and
rm to some parts when their
plication is extended to a
ider circle.)

It is Japan's pride that the great love entirely free of utilitarianism and confrontation—thought based on the way of the Universe, aiming at the happiness and welfare of the entire humanity without a single exception—is found only in the spirit of our national policy or our Divine Way (Kodo), in the whole world. At the same time we feel sorry for other nations and their peoples, and sincerely desire that they will give up their insistent confrontation principles and will take all together the road to permanent peace and prosperity, hand in hand with us.

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...ance do not ...
tee... ...wn or others' sta-
bility, and plan adjustment and cooperation of mutual trade every year on this standpoint, the worries and difficulties of useless trade competition will be greatly moderated. When principal nations adopt this attitude, some mutual organs may be organized for that purpose, and then matters will progress satisfactorily.

Again, at the time of any world financial depression, the more all nations try to ... ave themselves from its evil ... ts at the sacrifice of others, the more aggravated will become the world depression. But if the Powers will cooperate faithfully and adopt joint measures for mutually supplying the needs of all by investigating into what one has in excess and what the other lack, instantly the depressive atmosphere will disappear, it is very plain.

This spirit may be applied to numerous cases for bringing about an era of co-existence of nations and co-prosperity of humanity in the future. But the confrontation utilitarianism that benefits only parts and harms the whole or benefits certain nations and injures the others, without encouraging the mutual prosperity spirit that comes from the idea of regarding all as one, or the attempt to maintain the peace of the world by the League of Nations and various international conferences proposed by one or two great invader-nations of the past for maintaining their own superiority at the sacrifice of others, are entirely astray of the Way of the Universe because of the extreme poisoning by utilitarianism, and are acts of the fool who has lost rational power of creation.

MINIMUM BLOC ECONOMY

V. The fifth essential factor in deciding Japan's world policy is the realization that as Japan aims at the creation of the great age of self-sufficiency for all nations of the world, the

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with Japan's own tryannic utilitarianism. Even if that may succeed. "The world, one household' will never be materialized and what will be brought about will be only the "three nations, one household" or the self-glorification of the three nations.

In short, the present China Incident is a great turning point to change from the utilitarian confrontation struggles of the world—that is the age of animalism civilization of the strong preying on the weak—to the age of human civilization of co existence of nations and co-prosperity of humanity.

KEY IN JAPAN'S HANDS

But the key to that turning point in the world history is hold in the hands of Japan. Japan is the country that is opening the iron gate of the new era and advancing at the head of the times. Thus the world policy of Japan for the future must be a grand policy as above mentioned, being absolutely free of utilitarianism and confrontation, and fully conforming to the Way of the Universe.

Therefore for this end, the policy of Japan in regard to the present China Incident must be free as far as possible of narrow mindedness, quick temper, stinginess, self-glorification, monopoly, avarice, exclusivism and tyranny; and must contain broad-mindedness, amity, co-operation, conciliation, mutual prosperity, brotherhood of the world, and equality. As Japan gives such consideration on her policy, the light of the new age of co-existence of all nations and co-prosperity of humanity will rise in the Orient.

If so, all nations of the world will most naturally come forward to cooperate with Japan. ...ut yet among the people of Europe and America who were even unable to learn any lesson from th... great ravage of the
W... there still might be
s... ...h... change their
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...ent.

For instance, one of such attempts is to invite Japan to certain sorts of international conferences and to "arrange the Far East to suit themselves and their ideal" and to give Japan "morally and materially as bitter a blow as to friendly nations have ever delivered against a third," as Sir Arthur Willert said (mentioned in out last statement). If Japan refuses to attend such international conferences, another attempt may be made to bring economic pressure on Japan by several countries jointly or to threaten Japan with the manifestation of determination to resort to war.

But if Japan possesses determination to meet such a challenge, of nations that confront us with violence however many nations might be united together against us, she is bound to win in the end. and the result will be a further expansion of Japan's national strength. Thus the people of Japan need not be surprised at all at such developments.

There is no enemy force that can approach the sphere of influence of Japan, from any part of the world. fighting against our Army and Navy planes and submarines. If there be warships or airplanes and dare to approach our sphere of influence, instantly they will be almost entirely shot down or sunk. Such nations themselves will soon sink into the second or third rate countries of the world there is no doubt.

Among the experts of foreign lands as well as of Japan there is none who does not know of this fact. Therefore, we need not worry when it is reported in newspapers that the attitude of this or that nation toward Japan has hardened, or that some countries might scheme to prolong the China Incident, or that some others have made a joint protest or threatened with economic boycotts and military demonstrations. We should regard such as opportunities for expanding Japan's national strength, and the only thing for us to do is to meet the challenge without hesitation.

THE SHIUN-SO

December, 1938.

No. 22, 2 chome,
Uchisaiwai-cho,
Kojimachi-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

...
the lapels ...
him like a pear tree,
him I would destroy Lond...
Paris in a few minutes.

Mussolini: Ha, ha, ha! ... so, having frightened hi... will ask him for Tunis, Cor... and Savoy.

Hitler: No, you don't Ha... frightened the life out of ... you have got to impress hi... the extraordinary moder... of your claims. You ask hi... Jibuti and for a few advan... in the Suez Canal.

Mussolini: But that is ... culous, Adolf. I'll want ... than that.

Hitler: One thing at ... Having asked for that y... him warmly by the h... say. "You are an old ma... I am a young man. When ... bring me your reply I shall meet you half-way, say at Milan." Then having received Jibuti and a few other things at Milan you sink into silence. It will be my turn to put forward claims—for the whole point is that we have got to do it at different times.

Mussolini: I don't quite see your point.

Hitler:—Listen, So long as we go on asking for things at different times the democracies, which are more idiotic than anything you imagine, are convinced each time that we are not in agreement. They imagined you would not support me over Czecho-Slovakia and now they imagine I am not going to support you over the partition of France.

Mussolini:—And once I have got Jibuti and the Suez Canal you have a go at the Ukraine.

Hitler: Quite right.

Mussolini: And then I will ask for Tunis?

Hitler: Quite correct.

Mussolini: Bravo, bravissima, and what next?

Hitler: Then I will take Rumania and the colonies.

The talk goes on in the same vein until they are cut off. By that time Italy has got to Algeria and Hitler to Persia and Alsace-Lorraine:— (A. B. P.)

RAW COTTON IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras, Jan. 20.

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1938 to 13th January 1939 amounted to 536,138 bales of 400 lb lint as against an estimate of 505,200 bales of the total crop of 1937-38. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 512,281 bales. 457,678 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 114,180 bales were exported by sea while 74,447 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.

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FREEDOM LIES THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

:(o):

"Live Completely, Fearlessly And Creatively"

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTHI'S LECTURE

Madras, Feb. 8.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi gave the first of a series of talks on Saturday the 4th inst at 'Vasantha Vihar, Greenway's Road, Adyar.

Mr. Krishnamurthi said:—

"First of all, I should like to point out that I am not a specialist. I have a particular horror of specialists, whether in religious or in any other subject. Because specialisation does not necessarily mean complete human under...
and what we a...

values, or in understanding those values he is able to create within himself those values that are not contradictory and therefore live as a human being completely.

Social Values

So, let us find out what is exactly our position as human beings in this world. We see we are caught up in an economic world in which the question ... plays supreme part.
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will seek power through dominance. By merely legislating against possessiveness, preventing the individual seeking power through property does not fundamentally solve the question. The superficial answers that one so glibly gives to this whole human problem is by saying "Solve the economic problem first, and everything will be resolved". It is an important question, but the approach seems to me wrong. Because the human problem is more complex more psychologically involved as is being shown by recent events. So, the question of bread though of enormous importance,—I am not saying that it is, because I happen to be fed—is not the point. It is the problem in the world, with its unemployment, with its national economic restrictions, tariffs and all the ... of it which we read in the pa... and to which we contrib... That is power.

Religious And Social Values

Now for convenience, I am dividing social existence from religious existence. Please bear in mind that there is no s... distinction as social en... religious entity. If ...
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be understood when the individual is free from these traditions of acceptence.

You can see now that that there are various values in the individual and the individual is composed of various values and the conflict is between those values. If the undividual is able to have right relationships is society. When I talk about society I mean by that a relationship of two people human relationship and not the relationship of dominance. That is if I understand the conflict, in myself, myself being the result of social environment the result of various beliefs, traditions and values and the reaction to those values, which gives me the peculiar idiosyncracy, if I understand the whole significance of those conflicts the relationships between the various values which is myself then I am able to understand and have right relationship with another and therefore in that relationship I can be a free citizen. If you, as an individual, can understand yourself, then you will be able to understand your relationship with the ...le world. So the problem ... an individual problem, ...nslates itself into the ...he world.

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being and therefore profoundly. I say from my point of view the thing cannot be solved superficially, though it has all the rosy promises of immediate solution. If you could solve this problem, establish the right relationship in yourself, between the various ideas, and you can only establish that relationship in yourself, a harmonious, clear happy relationship, only then there is no search for power, and hence no fear. Such search must engender fear all the time.

When there is fear there cannot be integral awareness, integral comprehension of himself and therefore of society and it is only when that fear which expresses itself through the desire for power ceases that there is reality, and that reality will spontaneously act so as to bring about a full human relationship in our life.

Nationalism

Mr. Krishnamurthi then answered questions.

Q. Do you sympathise with India's aspirations to achieve her political freedom? For one country under the domination of another is there any way out except through nationalism?

A. It is a question that I am asked everywhere, not only in India but in Europe and elsewhere I know this is a moot point, and I can see there is a great deal of interest. As I said it is only where there is freedom that there can be individual expression, individual creativeness, freedom not only from the oppressor but freedom inwardly. What do we mean by nationalism? Will nationalism, whatever that may mean, give an assurance to the individual to be a citizen and at the same time have full liberty to be individually creative and therefore realise Truth, God. please bear in mind that I am not for the oppression, nor am I saying that one race or one country should dominate another. Is not nationalism, as it is commonly understood, for a race full of liberty to do within their own country what they want without the exploitation ...d domination of another race? ...h country asserts. "Our ...ntry, our race, our people, ...we must be free." That is, ...hall form our own institu... our laws, our own Govern... emphasising our own cul... ...d so on. What is the ...f that? I am not attack... ...n't lie on the defence ...at is happening in ... There is the Fascist cultures, and the democracies as culture of dicta... country says, ... you talk about ...being expan... ...ugh the ... result? ... hap... ...fs

one Government ... mankind. You may ... this is a nice utopian ... will never be realised ... carried momentarily ... the immediate promise ... is going to alter this ... as an individual, when ... get to be a Hindu or M... Englishman and think ... problem as human prob... not of India or Germany ... cannot be national and ... same time international. ... destroys the other. That ... nationalist who says th... he is international is n... speaking the truth you can ... be a human being and not a national or international. But you cannot be human or love another by regimentation, by joining armies in the name of a particular country. That is betrayal and utter destruction.

Complete Action

Q. You go round the world preaching. Why don't you take active part in life?

A. This is an ordinary question. What do you mean by active part? Identifying with a particular class and acting for that particular class, acting for one sect, for one society, acting that is doing something because you believe in a particular form or because you have certain traditional beliefs. Or you might act not having any belief or belonging to any particular class or nation, you can live as a human being fully, completly and out of that being there is action which you may not call action, which you may call preaching on a platform. To me every action is not action, only partial action, destructive action. If you act as a Hindu, Muslim and so on, you are destroying your humanity. But if you begin to live as an individual, discovering what is that individual his values, belief, hopes, fears, disconering various limitations and literate thought from them such action is complete and human, not partial.

:(o):

EMMANUEL ASSOCIATION

21st Annual Celebration

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Feb. 5.

The 21st anniversary of the Emmanuel Association Teynampet premises in St. Georges Cathedral Road Mr. C.C. Wilson Chief conservator of forests presided.

The proceedings began with a programme of prayer and songs Kolatian etc. by the children of the Night-School conducted by the Association. The annual ...port was then presented by ... G. George.

...as followed by Prize-... Mrs. C. C, Wilson ...the Night and ...r proficiency ...rs. C. J.

...em Of Rotational Election For The Corporation

Surest Check Against Misguided Enthusiasm And Wanton Maladministration"

MR. T. R. KOTHANDARAMA MUDALIAR'S FIGHTING SPEECH

Mr. Albert Jasudasan's Challenge To The Congress Party

Madras, Jan. 27.

A special meeting of the Madras City Council was convened to consider a resolution requesting Government to amend the City Municipal Act so as to provide for simultaneous election to all the divisions of the city once in three years. Mr. K. Venkataswami Nayudu Mayor, presided.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi moved the following resolution :

"This Council resolves to request Government to suitably, amend the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919, so as to provide for simultaneous elections to all the divisions of the city once in three years and further requests Government to give effect to this from 1941."

Mr. Satyamurthi said elections every year for 15 divisions upset the work of the Council and introduced irrelevent considerations into discussions.

This would be a change in the direction of true democracy.

Mr. A. R. V. Achar seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. Basudev opposed the resolution. He said that ever since the Municipal Act was amended in 1919, they had these elections every year for a certain number of divisions in the city. It was surprising that all these 20 years Mr. Satyamurthi had not discovered the undemocratic nature of this system.

Mr. Basudev continued, 'It was only when the Congress came into power both in this House and in the Legislature that democracy was substituted by dictatorship."

Rao Bahadur K. V. Kris... swami Ayyar supported... resolution.

Mr. Basudev: ... can you do ?

Mr. Krishna... look at i... no p...

of business. Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar has already answered the point about dislocation For 20 long years we have not found any business dislocated on account of these elections by rotation and to-day we need no homily to be preached to this House about the evil effects of rotational elections. As to reason I will show presently that it is all the other way. On the other hand, it is expediency that has made my friends come with such a proposition at this moment. I certainly am not going to be a party, nor my friends on this side, to this proposal based on expediency in which my friends of the Congres Municipal Party will gain an advantage to the disadvantage of all other parties. Mr. Mayor, the proposition itself is the outcome of a flutter in th... dovecots of the Madras Cabi... arising out of the state of ala... at the rapid change in the m... tality of the electorate in... Madras city, and also a... out of a growing conscio... that all is not well in th... and a real coupe is ne... to arrest the decline ... already started. *And* ... straw which *Congress*... believe *they can* ... *themselves afloat* in... *ing deluge is* th... They are min... "After us the d... hope to acc... doubtful ta... will vind... laid s... by...

election has performed its functions wonderfully, faithfully focussing public opinion and eliminating offenders against the body politic. It was the surest check against misguided enthusiasm on the one hand and wanton maladministration on the other. It was the safety value which functioned excellently and conduced to the smooth working of this council machinery. It was the unerring mariner that guided the ship of the Corporation through fair weather and foul and prevented its floundering on the rocks of ignorance, inexperience, party rancour and arrogance. It was a leveller of all inequalities and one that ensured civic justice within the shortest period of a year. It rejuvenated civic life every year and acted as the balm for the cure of many ills that affect the body politic. Last but not least it has enriched the poor field of municipal workers both in quality and quantity. There is not the slightest justification on the part of my friends for altering such a system which experien... has shown to be the best fitte... for an ever-growing city, wha... ever might be the justifi... for its introduction in ... with a very great ... population, where ... the insuperable ... the way of ho... each year a ... may be ... anti-d... the ... super... its... its... dency. ... motives ... not pure ... was sou... Counci... regime ... and c... Satya... oppo... Mr. ... ext...

DICTATORS' CAUCUS IN THE CONGRESS

Sardar Scratched And A Tartar Found

(BY DR. V. M. BHAT, YEOLA).

The controversy about the Congress President's election this year has served one useful purpose. It has clearly exposed the dictators in the Congress. Even Subash Babu, who was ...ommodating to the best of ...bilities in carrying on the ...duties of the President, ... to confess that there is a ...cus in the WorkingComittee, ...ich decides and dresses up everything for the lesser folks, and the latter are simply to do the i's and cross the t's of their decisions. A farce of discussion is of course allowed, but the ...ucus always carried the day. ... has been the impression of ...s, and has been ... the press and ...t the dicta- ... up the ...commo- ... over ... were ...der,

Government. Subhash Babu has also given out the same secret now. Naturally the anti-Federationists feel very sore on this issue. Most of them happen to be Leftists. And hence to pin down the Rightists to their view they have found this presidential election a very convenient and a handy means. In fact Subhash Babu has plainly said so in his last statement on the eve of the election day. He says that there are only two issues before the delegates, viz., Democracy and Federation. And Pandit Jawaharlal, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Aney, Mr. Nariman. Dr. Khare, Mr. Sharat Chandra Bose, Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardulsing Kaveeshvar ... Rafi Ahmed Kidwai ... Congressmen—b... cally asserted ... of ... Congr...

start the struggle in Rajkot. But what of such resolutions to these dictators! They are for common people not for them! ...at is this but dictatorship ...abashed.

MYSORE
SANDAL SOAP

KEEPS THE SKIN SUPPLE AND YOUTHFUL.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY
BANGALORE. (107)

...RAM'S SPEECH ... THE ASSEMBLY

Estates Land Act Committee ... Findings Closely Examined

...ANING, SCOPE AND EFFECT ...F PERMANENT SETTLEMENT MISUNDERSTOOD

Reply To The Arguments Of The Revenue Minister

The following is the text of the speech of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram in the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Est..te Land Act Committee Report on January 23 :—

"The House has listened with atten..on and care to the speech of ..e Hon. the Revenue Minister yesterday justifying the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee. The Hon. the Revenue Minister prefaced his speech by saying that those conclusions were neither revolutionary nor socialistic nor expropriatory, and did no more than undo the injustice done to the ryots for over a century and a quarter, as a result of an incorrect interpretation placed on the scope and effect of the Permanent Settlement during this long period of time. The landholders including myself on the other hand cannot hel.. feeling that the most ser..us injustice in now being perpetrated against the landholding class that the conclusions of the majority are not merely grossly unjust and inequitable but that the arguments advanced in support of the conclusions as far too strained and fallacious, and betray a complete misconception of facts and a total misunderstanding of the true meaning, scope and effect of Permanent Settlement. The result of such conclusions being the basis for any legislation would mean the crippling of the landholders out of existence.

"Before I venture to refute the arguments advanced by the Hon. the Revenue Minister and expose the fallacies in them, I wish to say a word or two about the cons..ution of this Committee that has brought forth this report and the procedure adopted in the course of the enquiry that is conducted.

"In the first place there was nowhere any demand or necessity for any enquiry of the kind. But once such an equiry was embarked upon, it was clear that the nature of the enquiry required a clear comprehension, study and interpretation of a series of regulations and statutes, of the various decisions of law courts on question relating to land tenures, arising out of the interpretation of the various enactments or otherwise relating to land tenures, and an intimate knowledge of the fiscal laws in the past. It was, therefore, natural, that there should have a good deal of criticism, that the nature of the enquiry required that the constitution of a committee of experts, rather than of laymen or of mere politicans. The worst apprehensions entertained at the time, regarding the outcome of this committee of politicians as ultimately constituted, have come to be too true. It is no wonder therefore, that an interpretation is now sought to be placed on the Permanent Settlement, which neither the wisdom of lawyers, nor the experience of legislators, nor the judicial equipment of judges, until now, has been able to discover.

"And a word requires to be said about the procedure adopted by this Committee. There was no previous list made out of the witnesses to be examined; witnesses came to be examined as they came in. The witnesses examined were not required to submit any statement regarding what they intended to depose. Unt.. the witne... ...ually stood
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statutes relating to the Permanent Settlement. Did a single witness out of the hundreds that were examined come forward with the case that rents were fixed in perpetuity and that the Permanent Settlement was a tripartite agreement between the Government, the landholders and the ryots? Is there a single memorandum among the thousands of memoranda including those that were admittedly pro-ryot which were submitted to the Committee, that gave the same interpretation to the Permanent Settlement, as my erstwhile colleagues on the Committee, have given to it?

"In fairness to the landholders, the majority ought to have made reference to the abundant evidence placed by the landholders before the Committee in support of their point of view and should have made some attempt to auswer it. The zamindars adduced evidence which went to show that what was alleged to be enhancement in some places, was no more, than increased income arising from extended cultivation and in certain places permanent rise in the price of food stuffs. There was nowhere any case of any landholder taking more than his accustomed share of the produce. There was evidence adduced to show that the existing rates of rent were quite economic, and they demonstrated this by a production of hundreds of lease documents executed by undertenants in favour of ryots at rates twice or thrice the amount of rent, and by hundreds of sale-deeds relating to lands in Zamindari areas, which disclosed the substantial values at which such lands were brought and sold.

"Evidence has been placed before ... Committee to show that wherever disparity exists between the rates of rent obtaining in Zamindari ... and in
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"The second argument that has been advanced is that under the Hindu kings, the unit of fiscal Government was the village community; that the State, only claimed a share of the produce, in return for the protection it afforded. If the village community was the unit of Government, and owned the land; that supports the argument that the State was the owner of the soil and not the individual.

"The third and the strongest argument advanced in favour of their view is based on two judicial decisions of the Madras High Court. But assuming that these decisions are still good law, let us consider what was decided in those two decisions. Both were cases in which the landholder attempted to eject the tenants. The decision was that there was a presumption that the tenant had permanent rights of occupancy and that it was for the Zamindar to make out that he had right to eject the tenants. But a right of occupancy is not the same thing as 'the proprietorship of the soil.' Any discussion, as to whether or not the ryot had rights of occupancy in the past, is futile, as under the Estates Land Act, rightly or wrongly, the tenant was conferred occupancy rights and no landholder has come forward with the claim that the tenant should now be deprived of the right of occupancy. Even as regards this right of occupancy, the very judges, Justice Subrahmanya Ayyar and Justice Muttuswami Ayyar, would do no more than draw a presumption in favour of the tenant, thereby implying that there may still be cases where tenants have no rights of occupancy. In later decisions of the Privy Council even as regards this presumption, the views of those two learned Judges were not accepted as correct.

"The question as to whether the sovereign or the ryot was the proprietor of the soil, was ... raised in several cases ... before the Judicial ... Some of those ... of ejectment

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ers, they were independent ...
quasi-independent chieftains maintaining troops and exercising various other functions of Government. So far as they were concerned, the Permanent Settlement did no more than, confirm the proprietorship of the soil, that had already vested with them.

"No greater proff is required of the landholders' rights of proprietorship, than the provisions of the Estates Land Act, as introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. The provisions recognizing the landholders' rights to premium at the time of letting out lands, his rights to the minerals, his rights to the forests and waste lands, undoubtedly acknowledge, his proprietorship of the soil, and that it

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... and the reasons stated by
... Collett are also identical.

"The Hon. the Revenue Minis-
...r referred to this judgment
...nd said that it was wrong. But
let us see what the facts were and what the reasons given by Mr. Collett in support of his judgment.

"But special reference requires to be made about one argument, the force of which, cannot be minimized. In 1882 a regulation was passed by the Government of the day. Regulation IV of 1882, under which it was declared, that none of the Regulations of 1802 were intended to define, infringe or destroy the actual rights of any description of landholders or tenants. The right which the State or its assignee, the zamindar, possessed, on the

...t's judgm...
examine, wh...
Board of Revenue themselves said, in their criticism of Mr. Collett's judgment. The Board's proceedings are extracted at page 61 of Part I of the Report. I would invite the attention of the Hon. Members to paragraph 70 of those proceedings. This is how the paragraph reads:—

'He, however, indicates at the close of his judgment, an inclination to the opinion, that Regulation 30 of 1802, very probably did intend to limit the zamindar's demand, to a fixed share in the crop and to customary fees in money, an opinion, scarcely consistent with the views expressed in the earlier part of the judgment, but one that is nearly in accordance with the Board's views on the subject.

"This paragraph, far from supporting the arguments of the Hon. the Revenue Minister and his colleagues, lend support to the opposite view, that the landholders' right, being a share of the produce, he was entitled to the benefit of a rise in the value of the crop.

"Nor was Collett's, the only judgment on this vital question. About a couple of years after this, the identical question arose on the interpretation of similar provisions in the Bengal Regulations, in the Calcutta High Court. The case was argued before a Full Bench of 15 Judges, in view of the importance of the issue raised. There were Indian Judges as well as English Judges. In the course of this judgment everyone one of the regulations passed along with the Permanent Settlement was examined. The Full Bench ultimately came to the same conclusion as Mr. Collett. They held that in the suit to enhance rent, the sole ground of enhancement being, an increase in the value of the produce, the rent to be paid, should bear to the old rate, the same proportion as the present value of the produce, bears to the old value. There cannot be a more authoritative expression of opinion.

"The Hon. the R... Minister then plac...

...ns
...wallis ... Sir
... Lord Cornwallis
...llows:—
...rents of an estate can
...d by inducing the ryots
...vate the more valuable
...es of produce and to clear the extensive tracts of waste land.'

"Two methods of enhancement were expressly contemplated. One, by extended cultivation and the other by increased value of the produce.

"If, as contended by the Hon. the Revenue Minister, the rents were fixed in perpetuity for each unit of land, irrespective of any enhancement, due to rise of the value of produce how was the zamindars' income, capable of augmentation, as a result of more valuable articles of produce being cultivated by the ryots?

"Reference is made to the opinion of Mr. Hodgson a few years after the Permanent Settlement. He refers to three benefits arising to the zamindars as incidental to the proprietorship, granted to them. The first benefit was an extension of the amount of rent, by the increase of cultivation. Secondly the profit arising out of dealings in grain. And thirdly, the benefits arising out of a change from inferior to superior kind of culture, as a result of mutual understanding, between the cultivators and the proprietor.

Rent And Prices

"If rents were fixed in perpetuity, how could Mr. Hodgson contemplate, any variation of the original rent, as a result of the variation of the prices of grain, and a change from the inferior to superior culture? The Hon. the Minister asked, if the zamindar should claim the right to enhance rent, when prices rose, should not the ryot have the right to claim reduction when prices fell? And he said, 'yet this was not provided for.' May I appeal to the Hon. the Revenue Minister, in reply to this, only to go through the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act once more? May I for his benefit, invite his kind attention to section 38 of the Madras ...es Land Act, which
does ... a reduction of
rent, ... fall in the
price... May I also
remi... of an-
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...ity. Ne...
...ssuming that
...n the past has
...s existence. For
...y, the landholders
... consistently contri-
...ulk of their income for
...ic good. They have
...e patrons of education.
...district after district.
... the number of the schools
...olleges which they have
...ded and are maintaining
...il to-day. Take the number
... hospitals which they and
...heir forefathers have founded
and are to-day maintained. On every occasion, when there was some famine, or other calamity, look into those lists which give you, the details of the princely contributions that have been made by the landholders. How many institutions, providing for the food and shelter of the poor and the maimed, owe their existence and upkeep to the now maligned landholders and their ancestors. In the Hon. the Revenue Minister unaware of the large number of devasthanams and temples and other institutions of worship which owe their preservation and maintenance to these, very landholders, who are described as the worst sinners in the land?

"The landholders in the past, have never waited to be asked, to give up a portion of their income for the public good. They will never lag behind others in the future, in their contribution to the public good. But it is somewhat difficult, to follow the logic of the Hon. Minister, who says in one breath, that, he does no more, than, correctly interpret the Permanent Settlement, and in another breath, plead, that the londholders are only a handful and must therefore make way for the millions.

"And who are those millions that the Hon. Minister has in mind? The proposed legislation is not intended to benefit, nor can it, in the nature of things, benefit, the actual cultivator of the soil. The harassment, to which the actual cultivator is put, in the hands of the middle class ryot, has been amply demonstrated in the voluminous documentation that has been presented to the Committee, in regard to almost every estate from one end of the Presidency to the other. It could not have escaped the notice of the Hon. the Minister and his colleagues that the rates at which the middle class ryot ordinarily let out his land was at least twice what the ryot had to pay to the landholder. Evidence has been adduced that the rate of interest charged by the ryot from the undertenant was about 24 per cent. Documents have been placed showing other onerous conditions attached to the contract between the under-tenant and the ryot. What has the Hon. Minister done for him? To whom does the benefit of the proposed legislation go? Is not the other middleman that has been rack-renting his under-tenant that is rewarded under this legislation and not really

...
been his bible ...
regulate the relations...
ween the ryot and the ...
tenant. What justification I ask is there in trying to rob Mr. Peter the present zamindar and pay Mr. Paul the future middle-men ryot?

"This betrays, that the plain intention, and the necessary consequence, of the proposed legislation, does no more, than destroy the great class of landholders, that has been existing and contributing its quota to th...
public good, while it ...
relief to none that deserve...

An Insinuation Repudi...

"The insinuation has ...
made, that landholders ha...
ed in the discharge of ...
mentary duties assigned to t...
by the Permanent Settleme... dispute the correctness of this insinuation. The landholders have not merely discharged their trust but have in several cases been even generous to a fault. If landholders have not discharged their trust, how does it happen that in most estates, extents under cultivation have doubled and trebled. How does it happen that as a result of each census, there has been a steady growth of homesteads and population? Statistics have been furnished showing the number of irrigation works that have been constructed, maintained and improved. Even the Hon. Minister cannot be oblivious to the fact that in most estates, about 10 per cent of their incomes on irrigated area has been actually spent by the landholders on irrigation works. How many das... bhandam grants of extensive areas, for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works, have not been made? It may be, that to-day the zamindars constitute a helpless minority. But that is no reason to forget all that they have done in the past and make accusations against them which have no foundation.

"The Permanent Settlement Regulation.—The Hon. the Revenue Minister read to the House the preamble and the provisions of the Permanent Settlement Regulation 25 of 1802, and wanted to argue on the basis of those provisions that the primary intention of the Permanent Settlement was to end the exploitation of the people by the zamindars and therefore it was, that the rents in perpetuity were fixed simultaneously.

"A careful analysis of the preamble of the Permanent Settlement Regulation will disclose the fallacy in the reasoning. The injurious mode of administration of the previous Government, which the British Government was putting an end to, by the regulation was the act of depriving the zamindars of their zamindaris and to appoint persons to manage the same directly.

"If the intention was to help the cultivator as against the

(Continued on page 6)

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deep-rooted that
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it may be as
or as bad as an attempt
et rid of the Congress
elf. An organisation
ilt on untruth, corruption, broken pledges and bogus members, like a house built on sand, cannot stand for long.

ETTAIYAPURAM RIOTING CASE

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED in the press that the case in which Mr. C. S. Narasimha Rao, member of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, and 29 others were charged with offences of rioting, etc.,

MUDALIAR DA[Y]

An Appeal

Madras, Jan. 31.

Mr. K. C. Subramaniam Chettiar Chairman, Executive Committee, youth League, Madras, has issued the following appeal:—

Tee Executive Committee of the League has resolved to celebrate in a fitting manner the Second Anniversary of the death of the late Dewan Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, on Saturday the 18th February 1939.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting on that day and to feed poor people in different parts of the City.

The success of the arrangement will depend on the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose. The Committee therefore appeals to the public for donations.

The public are earnestly requested to respond generously to this appeal for funds and ensure the success of the celebration and thus honour the memory of the late Doctor.

All Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer Mr. S. V. Rajan, B. A. B. L. Advocate, No. 29 Vaidyanatha Mudaly Street, Madras or at No. 15, Law Chambers, High Court, Madras.

Mr. M. N. Pavalar Sentenced Again

FOR ALLEGED ABETMENT OF PICKETING

Madras, Jan. 27.

Mr. M.N. Muthukumaraswamy Pavalar who is undergoing a term of imprisonment on charges of promoting class hatred was convicted again to-day and sentenced to four months R. I by Mr. Samuel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Saidapet under Sec. 117, I. P. C. for alleged abetment of picketing

...withd... e
by him in the
gainst Mr. Nata-
e appealed to them to
the memory of Mr.
[Natara]jan who sacrificed his
[life f]or the sake of Tamil culture and language. She then moved a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Natarajan and conveying their sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

The resolution was passed, all standing.

Mr. Rajaratnam said that the spirit of sacrifice exhibited by Natarajan was commendable. They had not come across any instance in the world where a man sacrificed his life for the sake of his mothertongue. The demon of Hindi was responsible for the deatn of Mr. Natarajan.

Mr. N. N. Sastri said that he was no longer a Brahmin and that he discarded his sacred thread. The late Mr. Natarajan was his jail mate till 9th January when the speaker was transferred to Vellore Central Jail. They had seen great wars and had heard about the war of Maharbaratha. But to-day they were engaged in a greater war in which a son of Tamil Nad died fighting for the cause of his culture and language. Mr. Natarajan was dead but one lakhs of Natarajans were prepared to go to jail in spite of the repressive policy of Mr. Achariar. The speaker could say that Ravana Rajyam was better than the regime of Mr. Achariar. Every true Tamilian should be proud of Natarajan and follow in his footsteps.

Continuing he referred to the policy of Congress and said that Congressmen did not practice what they preached. When Ramaswami Periyar was a great Congressman in 1925, he carried out prohibition in spirit by felling all the cocanut trees in his estate and had to incur a loss of 25,000 rupees. But were Congressmeu of to-day true to their principles? Mr. B. T. Seshachariar, a Congress M.L.A. had let out all the cocanut trees in his estate in ...diyatham for tapping ... (cries of shame) It ...plorable that most ... who did ... write and ... of live... rs of le...

what they were doing. In the name of nationalism and Mr. Gandhi they were betraying the country. The other day Mr. Chokkalingam, the editor of "Dhinamani" asked the Premier in the Assembly to let him know about the antecendents of Swami Arunagirinathar. The speaker said that Swami Aurnagirinathar was a greater man than Mr. Chokkalingam in all respects. The speaker asked what were the antecedents of Mr Chokkalingam. He felt sure that the regime of Mr. Achariar would not continue longer. It was a pity that non-Brahmins who formed 97 per cent of the population should submit themselves to the tyranny of Brahmin Raj. He appealed to the non brahmins to get united and not to invite Brahmins to conduct religous rites. He also told the audience not to go to Brahmin hotels.

Mr. K.V. Bakthavatsalam said that that as voters they had every right to demand the Government to withdraw their order on compulsory Hindi. The census of the unemployed undertaken by the Madras Government was intended to only help the degree holders and not the less educated and the labourers.

Mr. Amurthavasagam expressed his sympathy with the parents of late Mr. Natarajan and said that though Mr. Natarajan belonged to a poor family, he exhibited to the world what Tamilians were capable of. Adi-Dravidas opposed Hindi because they did not know even their own mother-tongue. The Adi-Dravidas were denied education and other facilities and if compulsory Hindi was introduced the speaker did not know what would be the lot of his community. The speaker criticised the statement of 'C. R.' in the Assembley about the late Mr. Natarajan and said that the Premier instead of showing sympathy with the members of the bereaved family had spoken ill of the dead.

It was tragic that the representatives of their community in the legislature did not have the courage to refute the statement of "C. R."

Mr. V. P. S. Maniar said that Mr. Achariar was responsible for the chaotic state of affairs in Tamil Nad.

After the concluding remarks of the chairwoman, the meeting terminated.

petition
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[wh]ether his attention
[be]en drawn to the news-
[appear]ing on page 8 of "The
[Indian] Express" Evening Edi-
[tion] dated 25th January, 1939
[und]er the heading "A case
[ag]ainst the congress men".

th...
share in ...
the country by forming ... selves into a separate poli... entity, the old-fashioned members of the community, particularly those in the Congress are cringing and crawling for sympathy and appealing for change of heart. The message of Dr. Ambedkar, the accredited leader of the depressed classes, to leave the Hindu-fold and form a separate body is being exploited by the opportunists with the motive of self aggrandisement by creating a false alarm that the depres[sed] classes are embracing ot[her] religions. To leave the Hi[ndu] fold does not mean conversi[on to] any other religion.

These opportunists havi[ng] lost all their resources for t[he] fullfilment of their selfish ends revived their old game of gaining cheap popularity. One or two so-called leaders of depressed classes of Hyderabad, who are in Madras as paid agents of vested interests, are carrying on a secret propaganda that the Nizam's Government have launched a movement of mass conversion and the depressed classes are persecuted to embrace Islam. This mischievous and malicious propoganda has given an opportunity to the so-called Scheduled Class leaders of Madras to raise the false alarm that the depressed classes are being bartered away to Islam. On the 19th January, they rallied together in the premises of Servants of India Society under the cloak of condolence meeting, and broadcasted this falsehood. I am sure not a single so-called leader of Madras who participated in that meeting ever knew the existence of the deceased. And the wonder of wonders is that the Premier sends a message of condolence through his Scheduled Class Minister who presided over that meeting. This is a made up show to give publicity to the false alarm raised in the interests of Hindus and for their selfish ends.

In conclusion, let me sound a note of warning to these so-called leaders that it is high time for them bluffing and bamboozling have gone from ever. The exploited masses are now enlightened. The radical section of the community will not fall a prey to the treacherous activities of the political parties. Our heads are counted when there is a political purpose to show the strength of the Hindus, and for other things we are not Hindus. The social reform activities such as, temple entry etc., are merely an eye-wash to distract our attention from our political rights. We want to assert our birthright by forming ourselves into a separate political entity under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar.

"AN AMBEDKARITE."

Madras, Jan. 23.

… and from … of the Scheduled …ses, for two temporary posts … Assistant Engineer in the scale Rs. 350—25—450 and Rs. 500/- in the seventh year of service.

2. Printed Memorandum, setting forth the qualifications required of candidates, the terms of appointment and the conditions of service, may be obtained from the undersigned on request. A foolscap **stamped and addressed envelope** must accompany the …uest.

Applications must be sub… in the prescribed printed … which may be obtained … "The Chief Cashier, South …ian Railway, Trichinopoly" … remittance to him of Rs. 4/ Applications must be despatched, by post, to "The Agent & General Manager, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly", so as to reach him not later than the 21st February 1939.

C. MIDDLETON.
for Agent & General Manager.

Office of the Agent
& General Manager,
S.I.Ry., Trichinopoly,
28th January, 1939. (2)

IN MEMORIAM

L. NATARAJAN, AGED 18, TAMIL MARTYR,

Obiit Sunday, 15-1-1939

The Martyr's blood was
Church's Seed, say they.
Staunch religious faith had
no dismay.
Women and men were jailed
and killed and burnt
In times long past as witch
and wizard learnt.
Socrates drank homelock for
truth. The Sun
Stood Still, Copernicus stuck
to his gun
Who fought and gave his life
for his mother tongue
In dungeon ill, unmoved, by a
hair hung,
Like Natarajan, Dravidic
Youth, though slurred
By Premier, illiterate, which
stirred
The wrath of countless
throngs, women and men
And children, all, who cried
out 'Bash' again.
May his heroic soul his spirit
infuse.
To dare and do like him and
foes confuse!

"A TAMILIAN".

—:(o):—

The two men hadn't met for years.

"And is your wife still as pretty as she used to be?" asked the first.

"Oh, yes." replied the second, "but it takes her much longer."

… sta…

Mr. Na… police servic… and by dint of … the position of an … popularity as a P… gathered from the … his fearless deeds … preserving of La… order, and keeping pea… the highest sympathy t… nity which characteris… throughout his life. He … the reputation of a high … for public service. He ha… very high standard of commo… sense which guided his publi… career.

After retrenchment in 1920 he devoted himself to public service and was a prominent figure in every movement for public good and always fearlessly advocating the public cause particularly the poor classes. His seniors in the local Municipal Council and the District Board were always characterised by a high standard of efficiency and public sympathy. He held the high non-official post as the vice-president of the First class Bench of Magistrate the Vice-President of the District-Board, the Chairman delegate (social occasion) of the Municipal Council besides serving as the member on several commissions with distinction.

Above all Mr. Naidu was loved and respected by high and low alike and his death has covered a void which it is difficult to fill.

He was the president of the South Indian Liberal Federation, to the last and was one of the devoted workers whose service received during his life time, the approbation of leaders, like Raja Saheb of Bobbili and Mr. Venkata Reddy. The late Dewan Bahadur B. Muniswamy Naidu called him as a strong stalwart of the S. I.L.F.

He leaves behind him a large family of an aged widow, three worthy sons of a worthy father, grandchildren, and a wide circle of friends and admirers to bemoan his loss.

Mr. G. Lokaraj Naidu the eldest, has followed closely in the footsteps of his reverned father in civic and other public activities which were dear to his heart and which the late lamented father, served his lifetime. Mr. Lokaraj is a leading Mining Magnate of Kanivehalli in Sandur State, and a member of the Bellary District Board in which he served as Vice-President 1935, 1938, during the life time of his father.

The second son Mr. G. Hanumantha Rao Naidu adorns the First Class Bench of Magistracy of Bellary as one of its members.

The third son Mr. G. Jayaram Naidu, has worthily inherited the father's business activities in the general contract work which he is carrying on successfully.

May God the most Merciful in high vouchsafe peace and eternal rest to the departed soul,

… shi… or vicari… diverting him of … glamour. The letter is … unpopular, though he … himself to be the prime … ter of the so-called po… representatives but not of the hydra headed multitude who have been decided by false hopes and who are quite defected and surely disappointed. The Harijans or Adi-Dravidas whose saviour the Mahatma professes to be have waked up from their day-dream and are slowly and steadily unthanking him for his camouflage as their champion and Editor of a Journal solely diverted to the uplift, gather underpulling of the Soviets transformed into the worshippers of Hari or Vishnu while the sectarian Congresswallahs are sniffing at his incoherent inefficiency or Chameleon-like faddism. Dr. Ambedkhar does not recognise the ostensibly quixolit semi-nudist as the leader of his kinsmen who flout him for minting or unearthing fresh, fantastic names and slogans Vande Mataram, Satyagraha, Civil disobedience, non-cooperation—while the Familian world has burnt the effigy of the veritable Pecksniff, parent of Shrewish Charity and giddy Mercy, for his smooth tongued but haughty onslaught on his dear mother-tongue. If the peace of the school world was disturbed by the Irish banshee's Home-Rule agitation, hooliganism spread in the country in the name of the Mahatma and the Brahmindom is being nerved with vengeance by the political autocrat of South India. The Congress hoax of celebrating the "seventieth" birthday of their benefactor for a decade or 'Dusserah' with a view to help them out in the coming elections by trading on the talisman of his name which is feigned to rouse the old frothy enthusiasm of the madding crowd is sure to fall flat now despite his Sambhandi's enthrownement by a fluke though he was at the election time a receder from the Congress politics in the Madras Province, which is afflected with hectic fe… …d has commenced to sh… …in- digenous palm… …ge is prohibit… …ard labour… …in and … …by Gr… …ile br… …nn

… N… …y turning au… avoiding the vic… of envy tear by the universal brotherhood in the race for self-aggrandisement. The engines of destruction are being multiplied by every materially civilised nation for the Ishmalite war and slaughter. Japan has caught the infection and is wounding China, whatever the poet Negouchi might say in alleviation or palliation of the motives of War. War slays its millions now though every Crown or Ruling Power punishes a single homicide as a serious crime. The self styled Deliverers of India are her heavy burdeners, while the ostensible uplifters of the masses prove their Amotherers. Ghandi and Achariar—what a Dioscuri Hypereon and Saturn (Satyr)! or Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—a double manifestation of the self same single Self! Who can say what fate looms in the not far of horizon of our mother land?

POET'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE

(From a Correspondent)

Madras, Jan. 27.

Mr. P. Narayana Kurup M. A., B. L., delivered a lecture on "The Poet's Art and its place in the scheme of life" yesterday at the Y. M. C. A., Hall Royapettah. Mr. S. M. Fossil presided.

The lecturer said that without poetry life would be dull and insipid, It was unfortunate that since the beginning of the century no great poet had been produced. Mankind, it seemed, was losing interest in poetry, which was not a hopeful sign.

Mr. Fossil said that the reason why there a decline in the output of good poetry was that mankind was becoming more and more utilitarian. Economic distress in the world was also responsible for it. Man would cease to occupy the position he holds in the universe if he became a materialist, losing interest in the finer side of life such as poetry.

Mr. Viswanathan proposed a … …ks and the meeting

… he… the… you… Sp… on h… Wi… with… so afte… Spir… 'Afte… became … dialogue … went on. … playing c… eating of … a love s… voice. At… dialogue sh… and come sou… 'Once she … some one was … sound came ou… if some one wa… then she fainted … age a Hindu lady … that if she … wine both t… would be burnt up… ly I washed her … wine. She started … weeping and fainted … fit lasted for quite a l… much longer than any … fits.'

I examined her by to… iums and they found two sp… which had control over her. … called herself Swarup Cha… and the other Kallunut … Merrut. I mesmerised the lady prayed over her and made her immune from further attacks. When she woke up she felt quite refreshed and strengthened.

HOW A MISSING WANDERING CHILD WAS FOUND

A young daughter of a respectable citizen of Allahabad disappeared after the close of the school which she attended a few days ago. The distracted mother in great agony approached me that next day after her disappearance crying, 'O, Where is my wandering child tonight?' I mesmerised her and she under the trance saw the child and called her out loudly. She said the child was in a wilderness.

W... com-
m... the north, either
w... the Punjabi or Bengali".
...esolution called on Dravidans to "buy Dravidan" only. Reports like these have estranged some supporters and caused opponents to talk about communalism. Yet Madras needs a skilful oppossition to the Ministry and its large majority, and the Justice Party has brains, traditions and organization. Meanwhile the anti-Hindi movement vigorously continues.

... E. V. R. Periyar

...PEAL ADMITTED IN HIGH COURT

Madras. Jan. 30.

Mr. Justice Lakshmana Rao at the High Court to-day admitted an appeal preferred on behalf of Mr. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker against his conviction by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, in connexion with the anti-Hindi agitation.

His Lordship admitting the appeal. ordered the hearing to be expedited.

MNDRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Mr. M. S. Abdul Azeez Sahib, B.A., LL. B. (London), Barrister at Law, who was the only candidate nominated, was without any contest elected to the Senate of the Madras University from the Mohamedan Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, on 27th January, 1939.

——:(o):——

Sporting clerks in an Italian post office recently found an envelope addressed to "The Lod of the Skies, Paradise." It contained a plea from an old man, who had lost all his possessions in a fire, for a sum of £10,

The Postmaster turned the letter over to a chairtable organisation, which investigated the case and paid the man £5.

A few days later another ...tter bearing the some address arrived.

...The old man thanked Providence for sending along help but ...nted out hat only half the S...n asked for had reached him ...d warned "The Lord of the ...es" against his unscrupulous ...lerlings who had kept 50 per ...t. commission for themselves.

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lu...

be...n cold, frosty nights a ...inous circle may sometimes ca...een round the m... This as...n halo, as it is ...d, is ...sed by the refraction of light ...t passes through minute ice-...stals suspended in the atmos-...re.

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understanding. They r...
into the sociological a...
gious problems that con...
each one of them to-day. ...
he proposed was that they s...
look into the problem as a w...
and not try to seek any imm...
diate solution.

For him, Mr. Krishnamurti continued on, there was no immediate solution. It was a fallacy to think in this term. There was either a transient solution or a fundamental one. The transient solutions are dealt with politically and they were comparatively easy. But to solve the complex problem of life needed not an immediate solution, but to see the enormous complex problem which required to be dealt with fundentally and not superficially.

These problems, Mr. Krishnamurti divided into two kinds, sociological and religious—problems of every-day economic existence, nationalism, war and so on, and those which were religious. He was dividing them purposely—not that there was a clear-cut division—simply to understand the problems more fully and more completely.

SOCIOLOGICAL QUESTION

Dealing with the sociological question, Mr. Krishnamurti said that they must try to understand their relationship with society and to understand their relationship they must examine what the society was before they condemned, reformed or brought about fundamental alterations in it. So they, as individuals, had to find out their relationship with society, and on what the society was based. If they understood the problem they must understand their relationship with society and find out the significance of society as it was and not try to cover it up with facile words and pleasure-giving phrases.

"What is society? Is it a personal relationship between two people—a relationship that brings about a better understanding of two people? That is, when society is merely mechanical, with an established value and is functioning mechanically, then such a society has very little significance in our daily life. We have to understand how the present society has come into being and then we shall try to solve the innumerable problems connected with society—such as unemployment, war, nationalism, class difference and so on."

BASES OF SOCIETY

What was society based on? What was its values? If they looked critically, they would find that society was based on individual security. For generations, values were bein... created which were the expr... sion of the individual searc...

a...
m... ...of
and feelings, so t...
diate question of br...
solved for the world.

MASS VS. INDIVI... ACTION

Now, what was the mass... not a mass you and I"? asked Mr. Krishnamurti. He wanted to know whether it was a vague entity. If they examined it, they would find that such an action was not a complete integral action. It was produced temporarily by excitement, oratory or compulsion. Mass action, according to Mr. Krishnamurthi implied temporary action, whereas individual action was more fundamental revolutionary change in his own life, he would contribute right values to a society which did not need undergo continual transformation.

Mr. Krishnamurti said that to him individual action was much more important, enduring and creative than mass action. If through mass action they sought to solve individual problems that would not be creative but would be merely automatic and mechanical, mystical and sociological. To deal with life as a sociological problem, from his point of view denied the whole human relationship with society and reduced it to a state of machine. They had in front of them either mass action or individual action for the soluton of their problems. If they could individually think out what it implied and acted in immediate relationship with friend or wife with regard to possessiveness, then that action would produce a much more fundamental change than a more superficial mass action, because they were the mass. They as individuals composed the mass. If they acted thoughtlessly, their action would produce a temporary change and not a fundamental change.

'Society, to him, the speaker emphasised, was personal relationship of two individuals, who in relationship created society and if that relationship was based on posse... fear or domininatio... ...e over the other in a... ...hether in married... ...gically they had ... ...ased on do... ...tion.'
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... give up its p...
'ly because of t...
'some other party might capture
'the Ministry'. 'No such serious 'question of principle was involved' writes the 'Tribune,' 'in 'the assessment controversy that 'the Congress should have 'doggedly adhered to its position of not supporting the Allah 'Bux Ministry even if it meant

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find that it was based on credulity, fears and experiences of others. To him, Reality, God could be experienced only at first hand. That was, they could not come to Reality through the experiences of another. Therefore, their worship of the tradition and experience of another was utterly thoughtless. The whole system, he said, based on revelation by Guru and on the idea that through a particular discipline they would come to the realisation of truth was utterly false. For reality was not to be invited. God could not be welcomed. It must happen. Therefore, they must have their minds unprejudiced by experiences of another. If they looked at reality from that point of view, they would find that their whole tendency then was to accept, because they wanted security in the hereafter.

At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. Krishnamurti replied to certain questions that were put to him. One question related as to how the Hindu-Moslem problem could have a permanent and satisfactory solution. Mr. Krishnamurthi replied that they could solve it by resolving to be neither Hindus nor Muslims.

Replying to the question if machinery and industrialism was inevitable for India or whether they would revert to rural life Mr. Krishnamurti said that machinery had come to stay. They could not dispense with it. They had to use them intelligently, so that exploitation of the many by the few might not be possible.—(A B. Patrika.)

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——:(o):——

How blessed the heart ...
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, Paragraph 14 expressly
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income from orchards,
lands, and fisheries,

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[illegible] been fully explained by Justice Sankaran Nayar in a leading decision in 37 Madras. Justice Sankaran Nayar is no Englishman and he is not saturated with English notions of land tenures. A careful perusal of the judgement will clear all the missapprehensions that have crept in, and expose the fallacies in the reasoning, which have resulted, in a grotesque construction, of the obvious provisions, of the regulations connected with the Permanent Settlement.

"In short, whether might have been the status of the zamindar, before the Permanent Settlement, under, and, after the Permanent Settlement the zamindar is the proprietor of the soil, subject to the payment of the peshkash fixed. Some zamindars were the descendents of the ancient chieftains who had full proprietorship of the soil long before the Permanent Settlement conferred on them. Wherever zamindars did not have proprietorship before, the Permanent Settlement conferred it on them.

"Every zamindar is entitled to collect the customary rent from the ryots and is entitled to deal with waste lands at his discretion. The customary rents to which he is entitled is half the gross produce whether it is paid in money or in kind. It is only when this share of the produce is enhanced that the Government can interfere and prohibit enhancement of the share. But so long as the share is not exceeded any interference will constitute a flagrant violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement and at any rate [illegible] established that in no case has any landholder transgressed this half share of the gross produce.

Conversion Rates

Assuming, cash rents prevailing at the date of the Permanent Settlement, cannot be enhanced, how does

which, they
most startling,
ridiculous, result,
estates, there has
tension of cultivation
nce 1802, whereas in
e estates, a not considera-
ble extent, has even gone out of cultivation since then. One has only got to state this to show how hopelessly erroneous the reasoning of my colleagues who were responsible for the majority report is in regard to the method which they indicate for calculating conversion rates. If the conversion rates as worked out by them are to be accepted, if the rents of 1802 are to be restored, and the hills, forests and waste lands are to be taken away from the zamindars, there would be an extinction of all zamindaris within the twinkling of an eye. It would be impossible for most of them even to pay the peshkash.

'The Hon, the Revenue Minister referred to the manner it should be worked out, with a view to arrive at the rates which conversion rates prevailing on the date of the Permanent Settlement. I need only refer to one circumstance to demonstrate the utter inaccuracy of the results achieved, by such a mode of calculation. The Hon. Members of this House may be aware that in 1802 and thereabouts, the rent in the zamindari as well as in the Government areas were on the basis of half the gross produce. At about the time, the Collectors of some districts attempted to introduce fixed cash rents. In the District Manuals of the several districts. and in the other official publications are given the cash rents fixed by them. It may interest the Hon. Members of the House to know that the rates now prevailing in most estates are far less than the rates so collected in the neighbouring Government tracts in or about 1802. If the conversion rates adopted by the report are correct one
the adjac[illegible], that the figures
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ndition Of The Ryot

onomic condition of the
on the date of the Perma-
nt Settlement and now.—So
ar as the ryot is concerned there are no two opinions that the ryot in 1802 was paying half the gross produce. Let us consider whether the economic condition of the ryot has improved or gone worse subsequent to 1802. His position has considerably improvod. In 1802 besides the share of the produce, various other levies, abvaubs and mahouts, were being collected. The ryot no longer pays such levies. The prices have increased by about hundred per cent and more and the ryot has got the benefit of this rise in prices. In 1802 due to want of communications, the ryot did not find a ready market for his produce. To-day, as a result of the railway communication, the ryot has a certain market for his produce. In 1802, the fees of the village officers were payable either exclusively by the ryots or at least a share of them. As a result of Act II of 1894 all rusums and meras have been stopped and the ryot no longer pays anything towards the emoluments of village officers. In most of the estates, cash rents came to be fixed about 30 to 50 years ago. These rents have not been enhanced. Ever since cash rents came to be fixed, the exclusive benefit of the rise in prices has been with the ryot and not with the zamindar. Even in a few cases where enhancements were claimed, the Estates Land Act put a limit to such enhancements at two annas in the rupee. The rise in prices was by about 100 per cent. If the landholder wants he cannot get an enhancement of more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1802, the ryot could not get easy credit and had to pay high rates of interest for obtaining loans to purchase his bullocks, etc., or his seed grain. The rates of interest in those days were invariably more than 24 per cent and in some cases it was about 100 per cent. To-day various law have fixed the maximum rate of interest at reasonable rates. The introduction of co-operative socities has afforded the ryot easy facilities of borrowing at very low rates of interest. In 1802, the ryot was helpless and ignorant. To-day there are hundreds of them to protect their interests and
owerful Political organizations
the ryots' associations are
ys ready there to bring to
any abuses of the land-

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grea[illegible]
fusing the total de[illegible]
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income which goes into the[illegible]
pockets. For one thing what is actually collected is generally not the total demand and then the machinery which the landholder has to employ for collecting the rents is about 10 per cent of the gross demand. Apart from this machinery, the expenses of litigation for recovery of rents consume a good portion. The landholder has the obligation to maintain the irrigation works. Evidence was placed before th[illegible] Committee in regard to th[illegible] various estates to show th[illegible] about 10 per cent of the inco[illegible] was spent on maintenance [illegible] irrigation works. From this, [illegible] will be obvious that what the zamindar contributes as dues to the Government is not less then what any other tax-payer contributes.

"On the other hand, may I most respectfully ask the Hon. the Revenue Minister, what proportion of the revenue derived from the zamindars is spent by the Government on those zamindari areas? How many projects have been conceived, for the benefit of those ryots in the zamindari areas from which the Government derive so large a revenue? How many roads have been constructed in return for all the land-cess that is collected in those areas?

Grave Injustice

"The report of the majority Committee does the gravest injustice to the landholders as a class.

"Bill of 1898.—The Hon. the Revenue Minister made reference to the Bill of 1898. He said that what he was doing now was no more than bodily adopting that Bill. He referred to the latest memorandum of the Madras Landholders' Association and said that the Association has conceded that they had not the slightest objection to the provisions of the Madras Tenancy Bill of 1898 being substituted for the Estates Land Act of 1908,

"What the Association referred to was the Bill of 1898 as introduced and not the one as provisionally amended by the Select Committee. The Hon. Minister could not have mis[illegible] understood what the Associatio[illegible] meant, as the reference wa[illegible] made to the substance of each clause, clauses 15, 16, 17, 18 to 21, 22 and 24 were referred to being similar to and being more con[illegible]servative than the Madras Estates Land Act. There was no room for any ambiguity as to what the Association was allud[illegible]ing to. Whether or not the Hon. the Revenue Minister was going to accept their suggestion, may I appeal to him to at least quote them correctly and state their po[illegible]t of view with some regard [illegible]uracy.

"To accept the principle of the Bill of 1898 as introduced is

(Continued on page 7)

The Congress Presidential Election Controversy

—(:o:)—

'Working Committee Members Do Not Enjoy The Confidence Of Large Section Of Congressmen"

VERT ATTEMPT TO PREPARE WAY FOR FEDERATION"

—:(o):—

"Na alist" Papers' Comments

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika writes :—

... such ... therefore ... us that the Bill as introdu- ... d in 1898 was fundamentally distinct from the Bill as provisionally modified. The principles of the one were opposed to the principles of the other.

"It is no wonder therefore that the Hon. the Maharaja of Bobbili should have characterized the Bill as modified as revolutionary and expropuiatory.

"The Hon. the Revenue Minister quoted Mr. Crole as his scripture. But when we analyse the speech of Mr. Crole, that speech does not support the principle enunciated by the Hon. Minister. It is one thing to say ... at the Permanent Settlement ... s a great mistake. But it is quite another to say, that the Permanent Settlement itself recognized that the proprietorship of the soil vested with the ryot and not the landholder and the tenures and rent were fixed in perpetuity. Mr. Crole said 'the shadowy, undefined claim of proprietorship of the soil was transfered to him' meaning the landholder(page 3 of the Addenda to the appendices to the report). Whether the right was shadowy or otherwise, the right was 'in fact transferred. In regard to the question of tenures Mr. Crole said 'The Government of the day did not feel themselves in a position to impart a statutory definition to tenures, regarding which, there was much diversity of opinion' (see page 2 of the Addenda to the appendices to the report). That is not the same thing as saying that the tenures were fixed in perpetuity by the Permanent Settlement.

Most Effective Refutation

"But even, in so far as, Mr. Crole's speech supports the Hon. the Revenue Minister, the most effective refutation of the arguments of Mr. Crole, and the mofied Tenancy Bill are contained in the speech of the Raja of Bobbili, which is printed at page 703 of the appendices to the report. I would in particular invite attention of the Hon. Members of the House to a paragraph in his speech at page 718, which criticism of the Bill of 1898 is in terms applicable to the basis of the proposed legislation today.—

'The present enactment will only serve us as a means of robbing Peter and paying Paul. The enactment deprives the zamindars of the full benefit of landed property and gives it to a second class of middle men whose number is painfully on the increase even in Government taluks. If this evil be left unchecked (though as I pointed above it is never practicable to check it, unless things are allowed to remain as they are, leaving matters to the discretion of the owner of an estate), the ... cultivators ... Both ... in ... dari ... lly ... und ... of the ... a come

... increasin...

The H... Minister ne... the draft Bi... ted at page 275 ... report as the re... of the Committee a... for legislation. On ... scan the "objects a... for the draft Bill and ... it with the Preamble ... Permanent Settlement ... tion 25 of 1802, to ... where the thin end ... wedge in sought to be ... The Preamble to that R... tion says that the ... Government has re... remove from its adm... a source of uncertain... disequietude and 'to gr... zamindars and other landh... their heirs and successo... permanent property in their land'. In the place of this, what is sought to be substituted is this 'the British Government had resolved to remove from its administration so fruitful a source of uncertainty and disquietude, to grant to the zamindars, and other landholders, a permanent melvaram right in the land in all time to come, on the one side, and to declare a permoont right to the seil in their land i... all time to come to the ryots.' In the name of fairness, in the name of justice, I ask, is this not expropriation? Is this not taking away from the landholders what was given to them expressly by the Permanent Settlement Regulation and giving it to the ryots in express terms?

'I do not wish to dilate at length about the various provisions of this Bill, but to leave it by simply referring to the last paragraph of its lengthy preamble in which the purport of the Bill is expressed. It states. 'The Government of Madras have resolved to enact this Bill entitled the Madras Estates Land Revenue Bill,' for declaring the right of the ryot to the soil and the melvaram right of the zamindars and the unalterable character of the land revenue assessment that had been fixed in perpetuity at the time of the Permanent Settlement, in or about 1802, 'as payable to the landholder.'

"If as I have endeavoured to show and will further endeavour to shew, that assessments payable to the landholders by the ryots were not fixed in perpetuity at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and if this draft Bill on which new legislation is foreshadowed should declare that those rates should be deemed to have been fixed in perpetuity, is it not a serious encroachment on the rights of the landholders and a confiscation of their property?

"If judicial interpretation of the highest courts, and a series of enactments in the past, have during the course of a century and a quarter held one opinion, is it not wonderful to turn round and say that all of them have been hopelessly wrong, and th... correct interpretation is th...

... Committee should ... fined. ... need...

"Th... The sp... Subash C... President... over a fresh... of the Con...

managed by a ... counter to all democracy.

Such suspicions ... do greater harm to th... cause then the ... particular candidate for a ... term. In spite of Pandit ... harlal's assurance that t... are no two opinions among ... leaders as regards the Fed... tion, it is evident from ... Kidwai's statement that so... of the members of the Worki... Committee do not enjoy th... confidence of quite a large se... tion of Congressmen who fe... that the nomination of D... Pattabhi Sitaramayya is on... a covert attempt to prepare t... way for the Federation. Wh... ever may be the truth, the ... eaistence of ... damaging to th... and we hope ... see to it that ... conduct may ... picions.

... raised wa... rights of tenants ... the utilization of facilities such as ... ral implements.' It does ... contemplate higher rights. The demands made by ryots were to give them the same facilities as are available in the Government areas.

"That, on the date of the Permanent Settlement, income from pasturage was one of the sources of revenue, there is clear evidence. Paragraph 14 of the Instrument of Instructions to Collectors shows that income from pasturage was one of the resources of the zamindar. This paragraph reads as follows:

'This assumption of the payer is, however, not meant to include the rent derivable by the proprietor for orchards, pasture grounds, or for ware-houses, shops, or other buildings, the same being for the use of the ground. or in other words, ground rent; though these have been sometimes classed under the general denomination of sayer, such rents being properly the private right of the proprietor and in no respect a tax or duty on commodities the exclusive right of Government.'

"In the face of this it is simply astonishing that we should be told that zamindars have no right to collect rents for pasture grounds and forests.

"In the reports of the Circuit Committee who carried on the investigations between 1782 and 1786 they referred to this in... come in pasture in respect o... every zamindaris in th... Northern Circars. In the Pesh... kash Commission Reports ... various zamindari the differe... sources of revenue are enumer... ted. Take the reports, for exa... ple of Mr. Webb or Mr. Alex... der. We find that in alm... every zamindari that c... under their investigation ... sources of revenues o... zamindaris include th... from pasturage wh... into a... ...t assets ... th... their pes...

"Even i... adjoinin... tled ... ir...

... R... th... sw... zam... low... that ... shoul... owne... thin... to p... ryot... end... tura... blis... the... for... ma... in... th... m... w... fa... th...

Advertise Your Goods to-day
Advertise the modern way,
Advertise and make it pay!

...OADCASTING

... Gopalakrishna Iyer: Violophone.
...0 p.m.—News & Weather Report.

...uch sus... ...e Congress ... our leaders an... nothing in th... justify such sus...

... OF SUBHAS'

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9 0 p.m.—News & Weather Report.
9-15 p.m.—Local News and announcements.
9-20 p.m.—Speaking Dust, Seringapatam. A talk by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
9-35 p.m.—T. Guru Rajappa of Mysore Violin.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

60·98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

... 9-35 p. m.—As in ... as I.
...p.m.—Concerto in a Minor ...p. 54: Played by Myra ...ess: Piano Orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr.
... by ... Gramophone records.
...4 ...m.—Gramophone ...
...30 p. m.—Epilogue Close down.

MONDAY FEBRUARY, 13.

211 metres (1,420 ...
FOR HIGH S...
...0 p. m.—...
...2.5 p.m....

7-0 p. m.—At the Madras Ra... Theatre. Composition by ... R. Myleru Production ... A. I. R. Artists.
7-15 p. m.—Saved from Wastepaper Basket. ... in Telugu by ... T. Rad... nayya.
7-30 p. m.—Mudikond... Venkatarama Iyer: Voca...
8-30 p. m.—Chellappa Violin.
9-0 p.m.—News and W... Report.
9-15 p. m.—Local N... announcements.
9-20 p. m.—The Salt ... 2, The Second Fid... by G. L. Rossite...
9-35 p. m.—A Recorded Programme.
10-0 p. m.—Lo...
10-30 p. m.—Epilogue. Close Down.
60·98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
...p. m.—Programme as in ...

...ARY, 6.
...(1,420 kc/s)
...H SCHOOLS
...ight Interest You.
...mous Personalities ... History, 3 Har...a. A talk by Shri... Yaseda Devi, M.A.
...—Music.
...—Close down.
...SCHOOL CHILDREN
...m.—Things of Interest. ...mil) by 'Radio Mama'.
...p. m.—Playlet in Tamil by ... students of the C. G S., ...ar Road. Mylapore.
... m.—Light Songs in ...ti Andalam...
... down.
...ndia Radio Car... ...tra. The Gaula ...aratna' Kirtana of Tyagaraja.
5 15 p. m.—Tiruvizhimazhalai Subramania Pillai and Natarajasundaram Pillai; Nagaswaram.
6-0 p. m.—P. Balakrishnan: Vocalist.
6 30 p. m.—Tiruvizhimazhalai Brothers: Nagaswaram.
7-15 p. m.—Art in Life 3. Sculpture. A Tamil talk by J. M. Somasundaram.
7-30 p. m.—Shrimati T. Abhiramasundari: Violin.
9-0 p. m.—News and Weather Report.
9 15 p. m.—Local News and Announcements.
9-20 p. m.—Sport. A talk by T. K. M. Menon.
9-35 p. m.—Swing Music.
10-45 p. m.—Steve Barnard: Crooner in a programme of 'intimate' songs.
10-0 p. m.—Pablo Casals: Cello.
10 6 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan Favourities. (Recorded under the direction of Rupert D'Oyly Carte).
10-30 p.m.—Epilogue. Close down.

25·28 metres (1,870 kc/s)

2-0 p. m.—As in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p. m.—As in Madras I.
6-0 p. m.—Market Rates and announcements in Telugu.
6-5 p. m.—Land Mortgage Banks. A talk in Telugu.
6-15 p. m.—Adhyatma Ramayanam.
6-30 p. m.—As in Madras I.
9-35 p. m.—Budalur S. Krishnamurti Sastri.
10-30 p.m.—Time Signal. Close down.

...no Pi...
9-35 p. m.—Charlie Kunz ... Medeley Played by Cha... Kunz.
9-45 p. m.—Mandel Manuel Piano.
10-5 p. m.—A Recorded Programme.
10-30 p. m.—Epilogue. Close Down.

60·98 metres (4920 kc/s)

5-0 p. m.—Violins from the North and South.
5-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.—Programme as in Madras I.
6-0 p. m.—Bhajan.
6-5 p. m.—Market Rates a... Announcements in Tamil.
6-10 p, m.—Parasitic Diseases ... Cattle, 1 A talk in Tamil.
6-20 p. m.—Duets by Shri... Janaki and Venkatesan.
6-30 to 6-35 p. m.—Programme as in Madras I.
9-35 p. m.—Shrimati Ratnambai Vocal.
10-30 p. m.—Time Signal. Close Down.

...ode, Vocalist.
...ari Jaya, Vocalist.
...—The Madras Radio ...amme presents the Presidency Amateurs and directed by M. Subramanian.
7-15 p. m.—Verse and worse in Telugu Poetry, 3. Music and the Modern Music, A talk in Telugu by Pilaka Ganapati.
7 30 p. m.—Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavatar, Vocalist.
9·0 p. m.—News & Weather Report.
9-15 p. m.—Local News and announcements.
9·20 p. m.—Homesick in Heaven 3 The Student, A talk by Manorama Anand Rao.
9-35 p. m.—An orchestral Session, Robert Gardent & His Orchestra the Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra.
9-45 p. m.—Therese Platel, Soprano.
10-0 p. m.—Jimmie Rogers, Vocal.
10-18 p. m.—Thomas Lazard, Banjo.
10-30 p. m.—Epiloque. Close Down.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p. m.—Tamil Spirituals Tiruppugaz Mani.
5-0 to 6-0 p.m.—As in Madras I.
6-0 p. m.—Bhajan by A. I. R. Artists.
6-5 p. m.—Market Rates and announcements in Tamil.
6-10 p. m.—Poultry Farming, 2 Housing. A talk in Tamil.
...20 p. m—Kamba Ramayanam.
...30 to 9-30 p. m.—As in Madras I.
...35 p. m.—A. Narayana Iyengar Veena.
...30 p. m.—Close down.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 5.

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

...p. m.—Mr. M. Lakshmipathi, ...cal.
...p. m.—A Half-hour Light ...sic. Shrimati Rajam and ... Vijia Rao: Vocal
...anan...man:
... Shanta...

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

4-0 p. m.—Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama'.
4-5 p. m.—Famous Scientists, 1 Galilee. A talk in Telugu by M. Mysaiswami Naidu, B.A.
4-20 p. m.—Kummi by the students of the C. G. S., Nungambakkam (Telugu).
4-30 p. m.—Close down.
5-0 p. m.—R. Rajaraman of Mayavaram Vocal.
5-30 p. m.—T. K. Jayarama Iyer Jalsarang 'Music on Waves'.
6-0 p. m.—R. R. Rajaraman of ...

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 8.

211 metres (1,420 k c/s!)

2-0 p. m.—It might interest you.
2-5 p. m.—Science in the Service of Man, 4. The Talkie by N. Jagannadh, B. A.
2-20 p. m.—Music.
2-30 p. m.—Close down.
4-0 p. m.—Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'.
4-5 p. m.—Tales of Travel, 2 the epic of Mt. Everest. A talk in Tamil by J. Krishnan.
4-20 p. m.—Group singing by the students of the C. G. S. Kesapet, Mylapore (Tamil).
4-30 p. m.—Close down.
5-0 p. m.—G. S. Vijia Rao, Vocalist.
5-30 p. m.—Elumalai Pillai, Nagaswaram.
6-30 p. m.—Shrimati Hamsa Damayanthi, Vocalist.
7-5 p. m.—Headlines Ten minutes in a Newspaper office. An A. I. R. Feature.
8-15 p. m.—Chittoor Subramania Pillai, Vocalist.
9-0 p. m.—The News and Weather Report.
9-15 p. m.—Local News and announcements.
9-20 p. m.—Culture, is it a conspiracy? 3 society. A talk by Mona Housman.
9-35 p. m.—Chitoor Subramania Pillai, Vocal.
10-10 p. m.—T. V. Subramaniam, Vocalist.
10-30 p. m.—Close down.

25·28 metres (11,870 k c/s.)

2-0 to 2-30.—As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4920 k c/s.)

5-0 p. m.—As in Madras 1.
6-0 p. m.—Chorus.
6-5 p. m.—Market Rates and Announcements in (Telugu).
6-10 p. m.—Our Villages then and Now, 2. A talk in Telugu by Manikonda Satyanarayana Sastry.
6-20 p. m.—Gopi Geets.
6-30 p. m.—As in Madras 1.
9-35 p. m.—A Recorded programme.
10-30 p. m.—Time Signal. Close down.

Managing Editor: T. A. V. Nathan.